The New-York Times.

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COLOSSAL CHARITY SOIREE.

Grand Military, Civic and Fancy Fete in Aid of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society.

The Crystal Palace Crowded with Beauty and Fashion.

The Scene of the Evening—The Dresses of the Ladies—Who Were the Belles—Three Acres of Laces, Satins and Crinolines—20,000 Well-pleased People Present.

The Crystal Palace looked up out of its Winter [illegible] last night, as bright and gay as it looked in the days of its first glory. The occasion, as everybody who reads the newspapers or [illegible] well knows is aware, was the Colossal Ball of the Hunter Woodis Association—a mammoth charity ball whose all the pleasure issued to the [illegible] and all the profits to the poor. The vicinity of the Palace was thronged as early as 9 o'clock, and the crowd of men, women and carriages grew thicker until 10 P. M. The Ninth and Eighth avenue cars were crowded from early evening till [illegible] and omnibus was a thing to be [illegible] for years afterwards. The ride was perhaps [illegible] the dancing enough all that the dancers could desire, [illegible] good enough for those who could get it; [illegible] as could be estimated, beyond [illegible] of the most sanguine.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE BALLROOM.

On entering the building from Fortieth-street, the first object which attracted the attention was an immense banner stretched across the north nave of the Palace, bearing the following inscription, in large white letters, on a blue ground:

THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, INCORPORATED 1856. S. H. RICHARD WARD, PRESIDENT; W. S. SEDGLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT; A. LEE PERKINS, SECRETARY. W. M. [illegible], THOMAS SHERMAN, CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., SON. [illegible], DIRECTORS.

But the eye could not rest on this more than an instant, attracted as it was by hundreds of other objects. Over the dome itself, in its very centre, a huge [illegible] shone like a sun, while contiguous were over 100 brilliant jets of gas, playing around it "like a swarm of fire-flies." Immediately below, suspended over the heads of the musicians, was an immense chandelier, with 300 lights. The effect of this profusion of jets startled every beholder, and quite baffles description. Ascending into the galleries, and taking a fair survey of the building, as far as it could be taken from any stand-point—say the south nave, the only one that was more like what we retain in our memory of our school-boy reading of the Thousand and One Nights, than anything else we can recall. The four naves, in the form of a cross, stood out, like a cross set with diamonds. It was a long time before objects stood forth individually. There was a profusion of flags of all nations,—a profusion which bewildered, an excess which was almost painful to the eye, from the glare and gaudiness of color. The most prominent were the American, English and Turkish flags. There were the banners of the various Masonic and other Lodges, depending from the galleries, and interspersed with national pictorial shields. We noticed, among others, banners belonging to the following Associations: Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 73, I. O. of O. F.; Marion Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F.; Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 9; Liberty Chapter, No. 15, O. U. A.; Enterprise Lodge, No. 26; Continental Lodge, No. 16, of the Ancient Order of Good-Fellows; Maiden City Lodge, No. 28; American Protestant Association Young Men's Democratic Union Club; Scott Dragoons Club; Young Men's Democratic National Club; Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. of O. F.; Lafayette Chapter, No. 22, O. U. A.; Teutonic Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Grand Encampment of Patriarchs of the State of New York, I. O. of O. F.; Egyptian Encampment, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.; Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 25, I. O. of O. F.; National Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F.; American Protestant Association; Mariners' Lodge, No. 32, I. O. of O. F.; Enterprise Lodge, No. 26, I. O. of O. F.; Hope Lodge, No. 244; Colonia Lodge, No. 127, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Olivet Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Sinai Encampment, No. 3, I. O. of O. F.; National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F.; Howard Lodge, No. 60; some Hebrew Lodges, with inscriptions in that language, besides flags of various regiments of the City militia, and ensigns and streamers draped and festooned in the most picturesque manner.

A striking feature,—almost the most striking,—was the tents, ninety in number, forming a grand military encampment, ranging around the entire building, and making a framework to the immense cross, represented by the naves. Field-pieces, stands of arms, piles of drums, trophies of war, pikes, flags and banners, were interspersed among the tents, at the termination of each nave. The City Arsenal contributed these martial attractions, dividing them among the 12th, 69th, and 71st Regiments. In the East nave, a military tableau arrested attention. A large white tent, with scarlet drapery, and adorned with flags, was supported, as the heralds say, by two brass field-pieces, eight stands of muskets, six-barrel drums, and pikes almost without number. The effect produced by these avenues of tents, thus [illegible] put up, was very fine indeed.

The orchestra, as we have said, was immediately beneath the dome, entirely covering the fountain. It was a large raised circular platform, with strips of red, white and blue bunting, and decorated with shields, each bearing the name of one of the States of the Union, with the date of its admission. These were contributed by the Union Club. The bands were those of Mozart and Sanderson, comprising from sixty to seventy performers. Suspended from the galleries around the orchestra were banners bearing the names of persons, native and foreign, illustrious for their philanthropy: Florence Nightingale, Dorothea L. Dix, Wells, Howard, Amos Lawrence, Peter Cooper, Leake and James Lenox.

Ranged on each side of the naves, to which the dancing was restricted, were rows of graduated seats, and among these the sinecure still remaining in the Palace from the great exhibition (with the exception of the TEMPERANCE group) was judiciously distributed, adding much to the general effect. Thousands of seats had been provided by hundreds, so that when the dancers grew weary of "dancing in place" or the promenaders of exercise, there was no lack of resting places. The most favorable position for viewing the native dancing spectacle was from the galleries at the terminations of each wave. Five thousand jets of gas, which nearly half the number were centreboled by [illegible] in the roof, illuminated the scene. Rallying up the distant tents with their paraphernalia of flags and banners, [illegible] of arms, pennons, drums and devices, as if the days of a brief never-day Summer sun had been forced [illegible] there.

There were two large refreshment saloons provided, one for gentlemen only, and another for ladies and gentlemen. The latter was provided with sofas and well heated with stoves.

The following "Programme Dansante," printed in [illegible] colors, on a huge placard, was hung in every conspicuous place in the four naves:

1.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	12.	Polka (Promenade.)
2.	Polka Redowa (Promenade.)	13.	Polka Redowa (Promenade.)
3.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	14.	Quadrille (Promenade.)
4.	Schottisch (Promenade.)	15.	Varsovienne and Esmeralda (Promenade.)
5.	Varsovienne and Esmeralda (Promenade.)	16.	Redowa (Promenade.)
6.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	17.	Quadrille—Lancers (Promenade.)
7.	Polka (Promenade.)	18.	Schottisch (Promenade.)
8.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	19.	Quadrille (Promenade.)
9.	Redowa (Promenade.)	20.	Redowa (Promenade.)
10.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	21.	Quadrille—Lancers (Promenade.)
11.	Schottisch (Promenade.)	22.	Polka (Promenade.)
12.	Quadrille (Promenade.)	23.	Quadrille (Promenade.)

The chorus was the order of the dances, previous to supper.

THE BANQUET.

The early comers caught the only warm of disappointment that was on the premises. While only a thousand or two strayed around the outer circle, wondering what the hundred empty little tents could mean, and feeling the drafts of cold air rushing up through the chinks, everybody said, "Well, what of it? Here we are, the music is here, there is one fancy dress in the distance, there are ninety pretty girls, but where shall we put our hats and our umbrellas, and shall we not be lonesome in so great a place?" But while looking at THESPIAN'S group and walking in queue to the hat and cane depôt, and drawing on the white kids, one felt the crowd brushing him; and before 9 o'clock it was difficult to get about from nave to nave with anything like facility. At 9½ the dancing began. The platforms were all full of the quiet people who chose to sit and see. The promenades were thronged with couples who struggled to maintain their standing, the seats in the galleries were full; it was hard for the Marshals to clear the spaces for the dancers. The orchestra however, played manfully, and two on each side, fronting each floor of dancers, "called off." Oh that Mrs. Jenkins had been along, to detail the mysteries of lace and silk, and flounce and basque! Jenkins was there, with lavender kids and a pearl-headed cane, with a tortoise-shell eye-glass on his splendid nose, and a cloud of lace on his right arm. He bowed to the lions and conversed feebly with the lionesses, and then darting behind a statue, made a note of his impressions; but he was three hours too late with his impromptus for the morning paper, and his classical jottings will never see the light. We must trust for all our descriptions to the gross renderings of one of the 600 Committee men.

The thing was very democratic in all its orderings; nobody interfered with anybody. Whoever chose to wear his shawl wore it; every part of the house was open to everybody if he could only squeeze through to get to it. White kids, leather mittens and naked fingers, full dress and undress, military and civic, jostled each other, and she was not suited had himself to blame.

There were no masques present, but plenty of fancy dresses. A score or two were in Highland costume. Master and Miss A——n, in the Redowa, commanded universal admiration. Major M——r was disguised—perhaps he intended to seem a Scribe of the time of Pontius Pilate, but really as SOLON ROBINSON in a brown paper, muslin night-cap. The Major, who bore about in triumph the lovely Miss K——n, did not dance. CHARLES G——s, Esq., and Mrs. N——s were out as "Jonathan" and his Polly; but they declined the urgent solicitions of the Company to favor them with "Yankee Doodle." Mr. GEORGE D——s and Miss L——A H——n polked handsomely in the costume of a Shaking Quaker and his sober sister. What was the name of the pretty Turk whose trowsers of pink satin and spangled satin dress made so many Christian youths sigh as she wasted her Terpsichorean embraces on a saucy, laughing Grecian maiden, we utterly failed in our efforts to discover. And we were no more successful in our efforts to learn who was the particularly handsome lady of the black velvet promenade basque, trimmed with ermine, and the riding hat to match. Col. S——n was easily recognized under his disguise of a literary man. He wore strips of black court-plaster on the inner sides of the right fore and middle finger, with a black mail bag on his left arm, and a whitewash brush over his right shoulder. Miss G——n, of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, as she whirled in the waltz, made one wonder if it were not June, and if her own garden of full-blown roses were not suddenly transported to the Palace and seeking to settle—so bloomed her rosy cheeks, the roses in her hair, the roses on her white muslin dress, the roses on her slippers! Mrs. E——s, of Fourteenth-street, promenaded with her husband in a simple, modest calico,—no speck of gold, no diamond, no ornament was depreciated by ungenerous exposure by the side of her own smiling presence. H—— F——, of the Custom-House, G. O'C——, Esq., of Twenty-sixth-street, and several others, whose faces we could not recognize, though dressed as brigands, behaved like gentlemen, and apparently to the perfect satisfaction of Miss M——s, of Union-square, Mrs. McM——, of Bleecker-st., and a bevy beside of most delightsome ladies. One sad young gentleman, whose name we omit, for policy's sake, was dressed as a dominie, and uttered only grave jests in the ear of Miss T——L, of Fifth-avenue.

We were not personally witnesses of the misfortune chronicled in the following stanza, from a poetic and we suspect an imaginative reporter, as having happened to one of the fair performers in the dance:

> Thus whirling in the graceful dance,
> And trying every charm to enhance—
> She paused! and blushed! while o'er
> Her cheeks ran tears! how pride was curst!
> The string she trusted to had burst—
> Her hose lay on the floor!

She gathered them up, and ran as speedily as possible to the dressing-room, and from there home, and for several weeks was seen no more!

It was a great comfort to remember, as the parties whirled and promenaded, that it all spelt out "Bread" for the poor. The panting beauties must have felt a cool refreshment in the thought that each new cycle they marked on the planks was a new loaf for the starving; that each new call from the orchestra was the issue of another tray of HAGEN'S whitest into houses where there is very little dancing and no mirth.

While the crowd keeps narrowing the space that the dancers must have on the lower floor, the galleries creek under the feet of the promenaders. We did not see all the notabilities that were invited, though such of them as are visible at Operas, and Historical Society Lectures, and on 'Change, were abundant enough. A fine old gentleman, who sells the best meat that goes out of Allen-street, had only put on his Sunday suit; yet, because on each side of him was a ribboned Committee man, he kept a crowd of anxious inquirers pressing behind him because he was whispered to be no less than President BUCHANAN. The Grand Turk was not there,—at least we did not see him, and if he were, he must have been less than a Turk and worse than a heathen not to have claimed and borne off bodily the beautiful Turk aforesaid, who all this while is waltzing below—and what is still more provoking with a less, the Greek aforesaid.

The military were out in full force, but so scattered and so civil in their behavior that it needed the programme to pick them out or to discover their regimental ownership.

The cream of society did not rise into the Palace until 11 P. M., and past. At that hour the rush of clouds of lace—white fleecy clouds, soft, rosy sunset clouds, gray thunder-clouds of satins, silks, and so forth, with their conductors in scented suits of all manner of men's wear, was greater than of the more democratic and calculable order between nine and ten. Supper was served in the galleries from 11 P. M. to 3, (of next day,) and if there was not an overwhelming rush for it, it was only because everybody thought it was as much as one's ctribaline was worth to venture within reach of it.

There was no sensible diminution of the crowd inside before 12 o'clock, though the cars and stages downward had been uncomfortably crowded from 10 o'clock onward. It is presumed that at 4 o'clock the exhausted orchestra had blown its last blast—that a marshal cried the thanks of the Committee to the departing people, that a band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and that the stragglers took the hint; but we confess honestly that we have no legal evidence that they ever broke up—that the wind instruments are not even now sounding out their brazen melodies that winged feet are not even yet chasing——papers of the circulation of the TIMES are obliged to go to press before 2 o'clock of the morning.

The number of admission tickets sold was about 10,000. This number at least was distributed among the different music and bookstores and hotels, and at the ticket offices of the Society, and it is believed that all were sold. The greatest number of applications for tickets were made after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bread-tickets were sold in packages of 150 or singly to all who desired them, at 3 cents a piece. These tickets entitle the holder to one pound of HAGEN'S bread for each, to be obtained at any of the bakeries which are enumerated on the ticket, or where HAGEN'S bread is sold. The bread-tickets hitherto issued were yellow, but those distributed in connection with the colonial fête are white, in order that those sold on the occasion may be distinguished from the others, and thus more readily enumerated. It was estimated by the Secretary of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society yesterday that between $6,000 and $9,000 clear of all expenses would be the profits of the fête. All this money the Society promises to expend in feeding the hungry.

But what is this Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society which has succeeded in collecting the largest and most brilliant assemblage together that has ever met for a charitable purpose?—this medium through which thousands of the poor have already received substantial aid, and which promises so much for the future? The history of the Association is soon told. Last Fall, when the destitute and starving in this City cried aloud for assistance; when mechanics and laborers, thrown suddenly out of employment, and with large families dependent on them for support, sought in vain for the means of supplying their immediate necessities,—and the greatest of them was want of bread,—the Howard Bread Society, a benevolent institution, was formed with the expressed object of feeding the poor. The Society distributed bread-tickets as they are distributed now, and did a great deal of good. Just before the Calico Dress Soiree, at the Academy of Music, Miss ANNIE M. ANDREWS, whose name is memorable for the part she acted at Norfolk, Va., when the yellow fever was raging there,—who, side by side with HANNAH WOODIS, the Mayor of the City, nursed those who were afflicted with the pestilential disease, and saved many a life at the risk of her own,—Miss ANDREWS went to Mr. PARSONS, the Secretary of the Howard Bread Society, and asked him to change its name and give it an appellation which should do honor to the noble Mayor of Norfolk, who died at his post. In accordance with her suggestion the Society was named "The Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society." By this name it is now known, and by this name thousands bless it daily, who are filled and clothed, but would have gone hungry and naked without it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—No. 48 Wall-st., and 193 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Double Defeat of the Administration in the House.

LOSS OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Determination to Adhere to the Montgomery Amendment.

The Departure of General Harney and the Commissioners for Utah—The Door-Keeper Investigation—Assault on the Secretary of the Interior, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

General HARNEY, accompanied by Messrs. McCULLOUGH and POWELL, the new Commissioners to Utah; Mr. HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory, Mr. RUSSELL, and others connected with the military and civil service, will leave here on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth. Dispatches for Col. JOHNSTON will go out at the same time.

In spite of the defeat to-day on the Deficiency bill, the Administration expect to get the Army appropriations passed to-morrow. The majority against the bill to-day, in spite of the most desperate efforts, was eighteen, and notwithstanding that several Republicans voted for it.

The defeat on this question was immediately followed by defeat on the Lecompton question—the former by votes of Southern Democrats, and the latter by votes of Northern Democrats. The Senate will now propose a Committee of Conference on Lecompton, and the Administration men say still that they will carry it in the House.

The Doorkeeper Investigation Committee met to-day, and agreed to report on the case of the late Doorkeeper DARLING. They dismiss most of the charges as frivolous and unsustained. Very scandalous allegations have been made before the Committee against the present Doorkeeper, HACKNEY. One, upon the affidavit of a female, is especially gross, but the investigation has not gone far enough to determine the value of the charges.

The Naval Committee of the Senate are considering a proposition to convert the sailing-vessel *Franklin*, lying in the yard at Kittery, Me., into a steam vessel-of-war. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

Some months ago the clerical force in the Pension-Office was reduced, about thirty of the clerks were discharged, and among them was PETER BERANCOS. BERANCOS applied several times to be restored, but the Head of the Department did not gratify him in this particular. This morning he made another application, with no better success. On meeting the Secretary in the hall, near to the door of his office, BERANCOS indulged in harsh expressions in relation to those who had been dismissed, and disparaged him; and was told by the Secretary he would not have his officers denounced and could have no further conversation with him on the subject. As Secretary THOMPSON turned to enter his room, BERANCOS struck him a blow on the back of the neck, whereon he turned round and seeing BERANCOS drawing a pistol from beneath his vest, he rushed upon him and clasped him round the arms. BERANCOS turned at the same moment and fell on his face, beneath the weight of the Secretary—his left elbow striking the floor with such force as to throw the shoulder-joint completely out of place. Other parties hastily approached, and took the revolver out of BERANCOS's right hand, when the Secretary released him. He was conveyed into an adjacent room, where Dr. REED, who happened to be in the building, promptly restored the dislocated shoulder-joint to its place, when the Secretary caused him to be conveyed to the Infirmary.

The vote in the House on adhering to its substitute for the Kansas bill, is the same as that of a week ago on its adoption, with the exception that Messrs. MARSHALL and BOWIE did not vote, having paired off. Mr. CARWELL, of Ohio, was a prominent agent in bringing together and cementing the elements of opposition to the bill, and rallying them on the Crittenden-Montgomery platform.

It is thought that the vote on rejecting the Deficiency Bill will be reconsidered to-morrow and the bill passed in such a form as not to cripple the movements of the Utah expedition.

Additional volunteer regiments have been offered to the War Department, but none have yet been accepted. There is much competition for the preferent.

mThe bill reported by Mr. WINSON, for a telegraph to the army in Utah, comes up on Monday noon.

We have no mail to-night from points south of Petersburg, Va.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

A discursive debate on the expensive printing of picture-books, in connection with exploring expeditions, took place. Mr. ENGLE'S work was especially under discussion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and Mr. BROWN, repudiated the practice of Congress paying immense sums for geology, botany, &c.

Mr. BAGBY defended Mr. ENGLE, as having brought back $100,000 from the appropriation for his survey. He also contradicted the opinion that these scientific works were useless. On the contrary they are regarded as authority and several have been reprinted in England and elsewhere.

Mr. FESSENDEN urged that Congress should not order the publication of any work until all the manuscript of the same was in. The works certainly are valuable, but judicious rather than injudicious expenditure is what is required. He asked Senators, individually, not to encourage printing for their personal friends.

The discussion was terminated by a motion from Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, to amend the Public Printing bill approved August, 1852, and that it be discussed on Thursday next. If the amended bill shall pass, said Mr. JOHNSON, it will put a stop to the abuses so justly complained of.

Mr. GWIN, of California, reported a bill for the conveyance of the mails, troops and stores from the Missouri River to California, by railroad. He recapitulated the provisions of each section of the bill, and urged immediate action. He also quoted the statistics of the various routes, adding that the contractors would locate the route between the terminal.

Mr. BIGGS, of California, agreed with his colleague in urging immediate action. He said that if on the 32d parallel, it would cost more to build a line north to San Francisco than from Salt Lake. Three-fourths of the population of California live in the northern portion of the State.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed with verbal amendments.

The bill for the restoration of officers dropped by the Naval Retiring Board, was also passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill for the admission of Arizona, with an amendment.

Various bills relating to the District of Columbia were advanced a stage.

The Presiding Officer informed the Senate that the President had approved the bill to acquire land for the Washington Aqueduct, and also the bill permitting Lieut. JAYNES to accept of a sword from the Queen of Spain.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, the resolution proposing to bestow a medal on Commodore PAULDING was taken up. Mr. SLIDELL made it a pretext for reading a carefully-prepared speech, having a disguised yet palpable bearing on the future of Central America and Cuba. Its general scope was against private, and in favor of national filibustering. Mr. SLIDELL made some telling points in his speech. Medals, he said, were usually given for "gallant service," and there was nothing gallant nor judicious in Commodore PAULDING's exploit. He reviewed minutely the events of General WALKER's career, passing from the Sonora fiasco to Nicaragua, where, through the farce of a popular election, supported by the bayonet, he obtained power and had an opportunity to exhibit his statesmanship. Yet his administration was a succession of acts of rapine and bloodshed. His earliest act was to confiscate the property of an American Company and others, and partition it among his followers, and since then he has been bolstered up by persons who want him to support their titles to the spoils. Gen. WALKER's men claim for him no other attribute than that of personal bravery, the characteristic of all our people. In the higher qualities of soldier and of statesmanship he had with him many that were his superiors. In times of difficulty and danger, all looked to Gen. HENNINGSEN, who became the head, and WALKER had the hand of the expedition. Commodore PAULDING was wrong to act as he did. Gen. WALKER had 150 men under the guns of his (PAULDING's) fleet, his (WALKER's) supplies were cut off, and the Nicaraguans would not have assisted him. The Nicaraguans did not apply to Commodore PAULDING for assistance although they had time to do so, thus showing they meant to deal with WALKER themselves. He (WALKER) in a short time would have been glad to have sought the protection of the flag which he had renounced, and had he returned to the United States he would not have excited false sympathy. He would have wandered about, railing at the Administration, for some time, and finally, have settled down to an honest living. Now, no sooner has he set his foot upon his native land than he sets on foot new machinations, assuming the character of an injured man. He (SLIDELL) cited Gen. WALKER's letter to the Secretary of the Interior, and also quoted authorities to show that the *Fashion* might have been seized at sea and conveyed to Mobile. He (SLIDELL) might incur reproach for his course from persons sympathizing with General WALKER's projects, but his duty demanded of him to make the statement he had. Mr. S. said he spoke only of General WALKER since he undertook the regeneration of Central America. Personally he understood that he (WALKER) was of good education, fair intelligence, and, in private life, of gentlemanly habits. Mr. S. then proceeded to glance at instances of national filibustering, instancing the Spanish Carlist war, where General DE LACY EVANS and other English officers and Parliament men commanded a British Legion; the Portuguese Civil War, and the Greek War of Independence. Mr. S. concluded by saying that although he admitted it was a dangerous power, he would confer on the President the privilege of suspending the neutrality laws during the recess of Congress. The Cubans, although mostly favorable to peaceful annexation, are not prepared to incur the risks of civil war to accomplish it—nothing, therefore, can be done there at present except by negotiation. If, however, Spain should attempt to impose the despotism of SANTA ANNA on Mexico, it might become the duty of the United States to intervene. These were his (SLIDELL's) own opinions, without consultation with the Administration.

[The speech of Mr. SLIDELL was very interesting, but was imperfectly heard by the reporters, owing to the noise in the galleries, which suggested the idea that the spectators failed to perceive its importance as foreshadowing the Administration policy.]

The subject was placed on the calendar for to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 8.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, moved to table the deficiency appropriation. Negatived by 43, against 142.

The question was then taken on recommitting the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report, in separate bills, the items of deficiency under each head, for the service of the present fiscal year, and in another bill all appropriations designed for the next fiscal year, and also with instructions to inquire what further legislation is necessary to restore to Congress an efficient control over the expenses of the Government. Negatived 101, against 119.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and rejected. Yeas, 106; Nays, 124.

YEAS.

Adrian, N. J., Dem.	J. Glancy Jones, Pa., Dem.
Ahl, of Penn., Dem.	Owen Jones, Pa., Dem.
Anderson, Mo., Am.	Keitt, S. C., Dem.
Arnold, Conn., Dem.	Kelly, N. Y., Dem.
Atkins, Tenn., Dem.	Kunkel, Md., Dem.
Avery, Tenn., Dem.	Lamar, Miss., Dem.
Barksdale, Miss., Dem.	Landy, Pa., Dem.
Bennett, N. Y., Rep.	Lawrence, Ohio, Dem.
Bishop, Conn., Dem.	Leidy, Pa., Dem.
Bocock, Va., Dem.	Letcher, Va., Dem.
Bonham, S. C., Dem.	Maclay, N. Y., Dem.
Boyce, S. C., Dem.	McKibbin, Cal., Dem.
Bryan, Texas, Dem.	McQueen, S. C., Dem.
Burns, Ohio, Dem.	Marshall, Ill., Dem.
Campbell, Ohio, Rep.	Maynard, Tenn., Am.
Caskie, Va., Dem.	Miles, S. C., Dem.
Chapman, Pa., Dem.	Miller, Ohio, Dem.
Clark, Mo., Dem.	Millson, Va., Dem.
John Cochrane, N. Y., D.	Montgomery, Pa., Dem.
Cockerill, Ohio, Dem.	Moore, Ala., Dem.
Corning, N. Y., Dem.	Niblack, Ind., Dem.
Cox, Ohio, Dem.	Pendleton, Ohio, Dem.
Craig, Mo., Dem.	Phelps, Mo., Dem.
Crawford, Ga., Dem.	Phillips, Pa., Dem.
Davidson, La., Dem.	Powell, Va., Dem.
Davis, Md., Dem.	Quitman, Miss., Dem.
Davis, Miss., Dem.	Reilly, Pa., Dem.
Dimmick, Pa., Dem.	Ricaud, Md., Am.
Dowdell, Ala., Dem.	Russell, N. Y., Dem.
Edmunson, Va., Dem.	Sandidge, La., Dem.
Eustis, La., Am.	Savage, Tenn., Dem.
Faulkner, Va., Dem.	Scott, Cal., Dem.
Florence, Pa., Dem.	Searing, N. Y., Dem.
Foley, Ind., Dem.	Seward, Ga., Dem.
Gartrell, Ga., Dem.	Sickles, N. J., Dem.
Gillis, Pa., Dem.	Singleton, Miss., Dem.
Gilmer, N. C., Am.	Smith, Ill., Dem.
Goode, Va., Dem.	Smith, Tenn., Dem.
Greenwood, Ark., Dem.	Stephens, Ga., Dem.
Gregg, Ind., Dem.	Stevenson, Ky., Dem.
Groesbeck, Ohio, Dem.	Stewart, Md., Dem.
Hall, Ohio, Dem.	Taylor, N. Y., Dem.
Harris, Md., Am.	Ward, N. Y., Dem.
Hatch, N. Y., Dem.	Warner, Ark., Dem.
Hawkins, Fla., Dem.	Watkins, Tenn., Dem.
Hickman, Pa., Dem.	White, Penn., Dem.
Hopkins, Va., Dem.	Whiteley, Del., Dem.
Howard, Mich., Rep.	Winslow, N. C., Dem.
Hughes, Ind., Dem.	Woodson, Mo., Am.
Huyler, N. J., Dem.	Wortendyke, N. J., Dem.
Jackson, Ga., Dem.	Wright, Ga., Dem.
Jenkins, Va., Dem.	Wright, Tenn., Dem.
Jewett, Ky., Dem.	Zollicoffer, Tenn., Am.

Total—106.

NAYS.

Abbott, Me., Rep.	Kilgore, Ind., Rep.
Andrews, N. Y., Rep.	Knapp, Mass., Rep.
Billinghurst, Wis., Rep.	Kunkel, Penn., Rep.
Bingham, Ohio, Rep.	Leach, Mich., Rep.
Blair, Mo., Rep.	Letter, Ohio, Rep.
Bliss, Ohio, Rep.	Lovejoy, Ill., Rep.
Branch, N. C., Dem.	Marshall, Ky., Am.
Brayton, R. I., Rep.	Mason, Ky., Dem.
Burlingame, Mass., Rep.	Matteson, N. Y., Rep.
Burnett, Ky., Dem.	Morgan, N. Y., Rep.
Burroughs, N. Y., Rep.	Morrill, Vt., Rep.
Case, Ind., Rep.	Morris, Penn., Rep.
Chaffee, Mass., Rep.	Morris, Ill., Dem.
Clark, Conn., Rep.	Morse, Me., Rep.
Clark, N. Y., Dem.	Morse, N. Y., Rep.
Clawson, N. J., Rep.	Mott, Ohio, Rep.
Clay, Ky., Dem.	Murray, N. Y., Rep.
Clemens, Va., Dem.	Nichols, Ohio, Rep.
Clingman, N. C., Dem.	Olin, N. Y., Rep.
Cobb, Ala., Dem.	Palmer, N. J., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane, N. Y., Rep.	Parker, N. Y., Rep.
Colfax, Ind., Rep.	Pettit, Ind., Rep.
Comins, Mass., Rep.	Peyton, Ky., Dem.
Covode, Pa., Rep.	Pike, N. H., Rep.
Cragin, N. H., Rep.	Potter, Wis., Rep.
Craige, N. C., Dem.	Pottle, N. Y., Rep.
Curry, Ala., Dem.	Purviance, Pa., Rep.
Curtis, Iowa, Rep.	Ready, Tenn., Am.
Damrell, Mass., Rep.	Reagan, Texas, Dem.
Davis, Ind., Dem.	Robbins, N. J., Rep.
Davis, Mass., Rep.	Roberts, Pa., Rep.
Davis, Iowa, Rep.	Royce, Vt., Rep.
Dawes, Mass., Rep.	Ruffin, N. C., Dem.
Dean, Conn., Rep.	Scales, N. C., Dem.
Dick, Pa., Rep.	Shaw, N. C., Dem.
Dodd, N. Y., Rep.	Shaw, Ill., Dem.
Durfee, R. I., Rep.	Sherman, N. Y., Rep.
Edie, Pa., Rep.	Sherman, Ohio, Rep.
Elliott, Ky., Dem.	Shorter, Ala., Dem.
English, Ind., Dem.	Smith, Va., Dem.
Farnsworth, Ill., Rep.	Spinner, N. Y., Rep.
Fenton, N. Y., Rep.	Stallworth, Ala., Dem.
Foster, Me., Rep.	Stanton, Ohio, Rep.
Garnett, Va., Dem.	Stewart, Pa., Rep.
Giddings, Ohio, Rep.	Talbot, Ky., Dem.
Gilman, Me., Rep.	Tappan, N. H., Rep.
Gooch, Va., Dem.	Taylor, La., Dem.
Goodwin, N. Y., Rep.	Thayer, Mass., Rep.
Granger, N. Y., Rep.	Thompson, N. Y., Rep.
Grow, Penn., Rep.	Tompkins, Ohio, Rep.
Hall, Mass., Rep.	Trippe, Ga., Am.
Harlan, Ohio, Rep.	Underwood, Ky., Am.
Harris, Ill., Dem.	Wade, Ohio, Rep.
Haskin, N. Y., Dem.	Waldridge, Mich., Rep.
Hill, Ga., Am.	Walton, Vt., Rep.
Hoard, N. Y., Rep.	Washburn, Wis., Rep.
Horton, Ohio, Rep.	Washburne, Ill., Rep.
Houston, Fla., Dem.	Washburn, Me., Rep.
Jones, Tenn., Dem.	Waldron, Mich., Rep.
Kellogg, Ill., Rep.	Wilson, Ind., Rep.
Kelsey, N. Y., Rep.	Wood, Me., Rep.

Total—124.

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Democrats	95	Republicans	86
Americans	8	Democrats	31
Republicans	3	Americans	5

On motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Kansas bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY then moved that the House adhere to its admendment.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, asked whether if this were agreed to all chance for a settlement would be cut off?

The Speaker said he would decide the question when the contingency arises.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question.

Mr. STEWARD, of Georgia, moved that the House recede from its amendment.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, appealed to Mr. MONTGOMERY to withdraw his motion.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said it would afford him great pleasure to do so, but he could not consent.

Much confusion prevailed, and various questions were asked regarding the effect of the vote.

The House proceeded to vote on the motion to adhere to the House amendment, and the question was decided in the affirmative by Yeas 119, Nays 111.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BURNETT, of North Carolina, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report six bills, thus separating the items in the "Deficiency Bill," rejected to-day. He said the army was now far beyond the frontier, and cannot receive supplies, nor advance, nor recede, unless Congress should appropriate the money. He presumed that no gentleman here desired the army to be cut to pieces by fierce fanatics, nor starved for the want of provisions.

Mr. CARWELL, of Ohio, opposed the recommitment of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, and so far as he was concerned, was willing that it be passed, provided the friends of the Administration will take the responsibility.

Several Democrats explained that they voted against the bill on account of subjects having been introduced into it not coming under the head of deficiencies.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, the House adjourned.

The Lake Pepin Half-Breed Reservation—Contest between Speculators and Actual Settlers—Possibility of another Heidelberg War—Col. Sam. Colt in Washington, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

The House Committee on Public Lands are engaged in hearing arguments for and against the passage of an act extending the provisions of the preemption law over a tract of territory known as the Half-Breed Reservation, near Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, concerning which, as I telegraphed you, a violent and excited conflict has arisen, between actual settlers who have squatted upon the land and improved it, and persons who hold scrip purchased of the Half-Breeds, and claim to locate it upon these improved lands. The tract is about thirty-two miles long and fifteen wide, embraces the organized County of Wabashaw, and holds about 3,000 settlers, whose titles principally depend upon "Squatter Sovereignty," or to speak more respectfully, upon the general principle of preemption. The Reservation which was granted to the Half-Breeds of the Sioux by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, 1830, was by act of Congress July 17, 1854, authorized to be exchanged by the President with the Half-Breeds, by giving to them certificates of scrip for as much land as each individual would be entitled to if the Reservation were divided up, taking in return a full and complete relinquishment of their title, individual and tribal, to the lands in question, but authorizing them to locate their scrip either upon that tract or elsewhere, as they chose to do. The same act authorized the President to have the tract surveyed and the land exposed to public sale; and on the supposition that it was thus placed in the same position as the other unsurveyed lands of the United States, settlers went on and made their claims. A year ago in March the Commissioner of Indian Affairs issued the certificates of scrip to the Half-Breeds, and instructed them that they might locate on this tract. One only did so; the rest sold their scrip-certificates to speculators who have laid it upon the improvements of the settlers, who are now applying at the Interior Department for the issue of patents to correspond. The settlers have sent on an agent, who asks the Secretary of the Interior to delay the issue of the patents until a resolution extending the protection of the preemption law over their improvements can be passed through Congress; and in the meanwhile, through their agent, are making strenuous and earnest representations to the Committee on Public Lands, in favor of such an act of justice. On the other hand, the holders of the Half-Breed scrip have employed able counsel to argue before the Committee against the measure asked for by the settlers,

THE AMOOR RIVER.

Report of the U. S. Commercial Agent for the Amoor River Region.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 31, 1858.

I have obtained from Mr. Gorlaski, United States Commercial Agent for the Amoor River region, some additional details of his recent interesting and important observations in North and Northwestern China. The object of his visit to Siberia was to obtain reliable information in relation to the trade to be opened, as there is every reason to believe will have a very profitable trade between the Pacific States of the United States and Siberia and the adjacent territory unknown regions of Manchooria and Mongolia—will spring up. Cargoes have already been exported from the United States to the Amoor, the returns being received in exchange. Siberia is very different country from what it is generally said to be. The general impression is, that permanent people there, and that its only inhabitants are the Russian military authorities and the Russian government. The population of Siberia is estimated at two millions. Some of its principal cities are very beautiful, and in them are as fine stores and as good goods as are to be found in our cities. The vast country lying along the Amoor is sparsely settled by the Russians.

The region of the region lying along the head-waters of the Amoor, as well as Siberia, is supplied from Russia with wine, cotton, liquors, wines, luxuries of all kinds. Petrowlosk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, and the great entrepot of the commerce of Northern Asia, is situated about one hundred miles of the way by land, and 12 to eighteen months are consumed in the transit. The United States is the natural point of supply for the eastern portion of the Asiatic continent, which is the Amoor River and tributaries. From Chetah to Lake Baikal the distance is about four hundred miles. It is a good mountain road, and is now traveled by the post. Lake Baikal is about fifty miles broad, and out of it flows the River Angara, which runs by Irkoutsk, about forty miles from the lake. A steamer plies on Lake Baikal, and the Angara is also navigable to Irkoutsk.

Mr. Gorlaski has made a table at a glance how much cheaper goods could be sold to the people of Siberia could obtain them from the ports of commerce which they stand in need of from American ships at the mouth of the Amoor than from St. Petersburg. Between them and the Amoor is only about three hundred miles of land transit, to be overcome. The establishment of this trade all that is necessary is to obtain from the Russian Government a permit allowing the Amoor open to our commerce. If such a decree were issued by the Russian Government, before the expiration of four years our exports to that region would amount to more than ten millions of dollars annually, and if teas were allowed to be imported the trade would be doubled. At present all Russia is supplied with tea overland from China, the transit, its importation by sea being prohibited. The object of this policy is to promote the settlement of the vast region through which this commerce is conveyed and to increase the facilities of intercourse. But if the Amoor River were opened to commerce, a very valuable direct trade would spring up between us and the people inhabiting Siberia, and the Amoor river country, and a very extensive incidental trade with the Chinese and Tartars inhabiting the provinces of Mongolia and Manchooria. Mr. Gorlaski, starting from St. Petersburg, traveled to Moscow by railroad, from Moscow to Irkoutsk by sleigh, Irkoutsk to Kyachta and Mai-mai-techin by sleigh and carriage; from Irkoutsk, crossing Lake Baikal on the ice; to Chetah across the Stanovoy Mountains by sleigh, and thence to Nerchinsk, about six hundred miles north of Pekin, returning to Chetah by the Tartar River. From Nicolaiewsky he proceeded, via Japan, to Petropaulovsky, Kamschatka, and thence, via the Sandwich Islands, to San Francisco, California. Having originally started from San Francisco on the voyage going East, via New-York, Washington and London to St. Petersburg, he made the circuit of the world within two years, making the longest land voyage possible across Europe and Asia, about 8,000 miles of it during Winter.

Nerchinsk is a place of some twelve hundred inhabitants, very finely situated on the right shore of the Shilka, and about four thousand five hundred miles east of St. Petersburg. There are military storehouses here and barracks, with a large deposit of stores of war.

Leaving Europe at Ekaterinenburg, and descending the first Mountains to the great plains and wonderful rivers of Northern Asia, we still find ourselves on a great thoroughfare of commerce; stretching from city to city, and from Government to Government, and reaches the frontier cities of Kyachta and Maimaitchin, in the very heart of Northern Asia, and so remote as to have never been previously visited by any presumably active countrymen, though of very valuable and or exceedingly interesting commerce.

From Irkoutsk to Kyachta the commerce is carried on both by land and water in the Summer, and by sleigh and sleds in the Winter. Leaving the Kyachta and Maimaitchin, the commerce for the Amoor and Trans-Baikal provinces finds its way along a great road over the Stanovoy Mountains, over which a sleigh passes with a cart or sled will draw 700 to 1,000 pounds. Arriving at Chetah you have the option of proceeding for the cheaper means of water transportation by floating, or continuing upon the frozen surface of the Shilka and Schilkah to the mines of Nerchinsk, of Rankin or the depôt of Schilkah, then to Stretinsk, the breaking up of the ice, when barges or boats reach the Amoor, and so on to the Pacific.

We have arrived at the point from whence, after a continuous journey of a thousand seven hundred and [illegible] miles, we may rest our sore bones and [illegible] together, with our well-packed and [illegible] of merchandise, in anticipation of a [illegible] (and less expensive), as well as more speedy means of transportation to the distant cultivated and populous Empire.

The "Mouth of the Amoor," as the junction of the Argoon and Schilkah is called, is about 1,000 miles from Petropaulovsky, in latitude 53° N., and 121° longitude from Greenwich—two thousand miles from the Straits of Tartary. The Schilkah runs along the Chinese frontier, and the Argoon runs along the Russian frontier. The Amoor gives Russia all that large extent of territory between those two rivers—the Argoon and the Schilkah, and the navigable head waters of the Amoor are certainly an entire fur to the right to Russia [illegible] the Amoor.

The Schilkah is capital of much beauty as well as of great interest for those who take their pleasure on the finest rivers of the world. [illegible] the Amoor, which empties into the Amoor about 800 miles from the sea, constitutes the most [illegible] portion of Manchooria. The country on the eastern of this river is thickly inhabited, and [illegible] as it reached to within some 400 miles of the Amoor, is one of pinks, out of this river was seen [illegible] on the Amoor, having the first goods of [illegible] of the Ohio and runs through a rich country.

The Zea is the great river entering the Amoor from the north, 500 miles above the Sougahree, and [illegible] the color of its water and its volume where it enters the Amoor there would seem to be no doubt but it must drain an extensive alluvial country. The Manchoo villages are numerous near its mouth. It is reported that they extend up for several hundred miles.

There are many other considerable rivers emptying into the Amoor, and in the middle and lower [illegible] are large lakes and bays. These bays and lakes, and the shores are favorable, are generally occupied by Indians or the native Tartar tribes. The Amoor, after entering the Amoor, which is accessible to ships of any thousand tons, would find its way by navigation up the Amoor to Oun-Strelkah, [illegible] Argoon, and thence to Nerchinsk, about [illegible] miles north of Pekin, returning to Chetah, [illegible] Tartary by the Stanovoy

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERA COMPANIES.
Lessee and Director ..... S. Nelson
Treasurer ..... J. Wilcox
Acting Manager ..... M. Maeder
Conductor ..... Mr. Bergfeld
GRAND'S FIRST APPEARANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1858,
GRAND'S MONSTER CONCERTS.
They will be repeated every evening for one week.
THE BALLOT OF VALENTINE, and the Grand Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, will be the bills for the first week.
Subscribers will receive their tickets at the Box office.
BENEFIT, FIRST CONCERT ON MONDAY.
SIGNORA D'ANGHI.
LEGENDRE, MORNAU.
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA
Will be the
GRANDEST, COMPLETEST AND MOST COLOSSAL
that has ever been brought before the American public.
It will greatly exceed, both in numbers and quality, the
Orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society and of
Jullien's concerts. It will contain
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY
of the finest performers of Europe, including
THIRTY-SIX OF THE PLAYERS FROM PARIS.
Some idea of its colossal strength may be formed
from the fact that it will numbers not less than
SIXTY FIRST-RATE VIOLINS,
THIRTY CONTRA BASSES AND CELLOS,
FIFTY TROMBONES and TWENTY DRUMS,
WITH
WIND AND STRAIN INSTRUMENTS.
That a corps of instruments being required to give due
effect to
NURIADO'S MONSTER QUADRILLES,
to compose by him and which have earned for him all
that Europe calls
LE ROI DU QUADRILLE.
First night of the
MONSTER QUADRILLE.
The Zouave or the Malakoff.
GRAND BATTLE QUADRILLE,
Description of the storming of the Malakoff.
FIRING OF HEAVY ARTILLERY PIECES.
EXPLOSION OF THE MALAKOFF.
First night of the
COMIC CATTLE-SHOW QUADRILLE.
First night of the
EXPRESS GALLOP,
in which will be introduced the extensive and new ma-
chinery, imported from Paris, descriptive of a railroad
train.
THE PROGRAMME
Will contain full particulars of these extraordinary con-
certs.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
has been selected—a costly carpet has been laid down
in the
ONE HUNDRED SOFAS
have been distributed over the corridors.
On the first floor will be found a tastefully decorated
TEA AND OINTMENT ROOM,
which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Moffat.
REFRESHMENTS MAY BE ORDERED,
to be brought inside the boxes by
TWENTY WAITERS IN LIVERY,
who will be attached to the parquet and balconies.
THE STAGE WITH THE ORCHESTRA.
will be illuminated in the most tasteful manner.
Accommodating
AN OCTAGONAL CONCERT ROOM,
WITH CLOSED CEILING,
Thus acting as a Sounding Board,
having been specially painted by
SIGNOR GUISTINI.
There will be
TWENTY-FIVE WHITE CANDELABRAS AND
TWENTY-FIVE GILDED CHANDELIERS,
specially manufactured by Mr. Gurnette, of Philadel-
phia.
Attention is thus drawn to the fact that
THE MUSARD CONCERTS
will be the
MOST COLOSSAL AND ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT
that has ever been introduced in America.
As the limited capacity of these concerts will allow
of the community
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
has been fixed to all parts of the Academy at
FIFTY CENTS.
Special box arrangements, at 50 cents extra, at
the offices of the Academy of Music, at C. BRUSINGS,
No. 291 Broadway, and BIELLE'S, No. 20 Wall-st., cor-
ner of Nassau.
THE SALE OF SEATS
will continue to day, at 4 Broadway.
NO FREE TICKETS WILL BE ULTIMATELY SUSPENDED.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1858.
BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES HOWARD.
THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
with the
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
of the unrivalled popular and incomparably beautiful
Drama, now nightly nearing the end of its 100th nightly
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Bertram Dunning ..... Mr. F. Aiken,
Harry Fell ..... Mr. Chas. Howard.
After which the
MIRACULOUS FEATS
of the Herculean Indian Rubber Man, who doubles him-
self up in any form desired, and
PUTS HIMSELF INTO A SMALL BOX,
in spite of all known laws, leaving, besides, space for
a child to be seated with him. This Human Rubber, nearly 8 feet
in height, actually does put himself into the
SPACE OF A SQUARE FOOT!
In contempt of the assertion! Bring your own rules,
measure the box. The challenge will be hit and pay
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Without doubt the most MIRACULOUS feats are not
the least astonishing, but most deceptive! To conclude
with the elegant specialties of
A SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.
Mr. Pennington ..... Mr. H. Watkins.
Mrs. Pennington ..... Mrs. Chas. Howard.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The prized Drama, in 5 acts, of the
MAID OF ARC,
Dressed up in the fine style of art.
Joan ..... Mrs. C. Howard.
Villanis ..... Mr. H. Watkins.
After which the
INDIA RUBBER FEATS OF MONS. DUVERNE,
which are wonderful, astonishing.
A NEW FEATURE IN THE AQUARIA!
The wonderful Sea Serpent, or
BUILDING HIS NEST IN THE WAVES,
a child as beautiful as it is incredible and wonderful!
THE STORE, weighing nearly 40 pounds, which was
found floating about the back of YOUNG SAMUEL, has
been deposited here by Officer Curry, of the Second
Police.
MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIT-
TLE MAMMOTH, weighing only 60 pounds; the original
Bunny Family, are all to be seen here now, as part of
the valuable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GAR-
DENS, the greatest curiosity now in America.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Admission to All, 25 cents; children under ten, 12 cents.

SANFORD'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 444 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, 1858,
By general request, Bulwer's Celebrated Drama,
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Ishmael ..... Mr. Daly; Ghost of John ..... Mr. Jefferson
Lenard ..... Mr. Perry; The Knight ..... Mr. Peters
Cynthia, the Gipsy Girl ..... Miss Louisa Keene
Sir Hugh Rose, V. C. Bennett; Old Hagar ..... Miss Wells
To conclude with the Romantic Fairy Extravaganza, in
one act,
THE SILVER, or THE STATUE BRIDE.
Bride, the Statue Bride ..... Miss Laura Keene
Prince, a Military Daughter ..... Miss Allerne
Queen, Queen of the Elves ..... Mrs. T. S. Johnston
Dwarf, Dwarf, Mrs. Howard; Mons. Olivier ..... Miss Wells
Knight Commander, an Old Beau ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Prince, a Bumpkin ..... Mr. Jefferson
Dwarf Intro ..... Mr. Stoddart; Prince Fumo ..... Mr. Martin
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
JEROME RAVEL,
Previous to their retirement from the Stage.
TERESA ROLLA. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE,
FLEUR DE MARIE.
THE GREAT COMBINATION OF ARTISTS APPEAR.
Doors open at 6½; overture at 7½ o'clock.
Commence at 7½ o'clock.
Upper boxes 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
Acting Manager ..... Mr. A. L. Griffin.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. F. C. Wemyss.
In consequence of the intense interest created by
Mr. and Mrs. WALLER,
in the DUCHESS OF MALFI, it will be repeated every
night until further notice.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 9,
DUCHESS OF MALFI.
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of
Mr. JAMES STARK.
He will perform TO-NIGHT
HAMLET.
Mrs. STARK ..... The Queen
A CAPITAL FARCE EACH EVENING.
TO-MORROW—Benefit and last appearance of
Mr. and Mrs. STARK.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS and THE STRANGER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, April 9, 1858,
Will be played the great Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN;
Or, THE FEMALE BANKER'S CHARGE.
During the Drama, the
FEMALE MINSTRELS,
To conclude with
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

THE
HUTCHINSON FAMILY
Would most respectfully acknowledge their thanks to their
friends who so generously patronized them at their first
concert, and would say that they will give another
concert at Mozart Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 9,
commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7
o'clock. Tickets admitting three to reserved seats $1.
To all other parts of the house twenty-five cents.
In addition to the Hutchinson Family, Professor
BRIDGHAM will produce some select pieces on one of
Horace Waters' best Pianos, and during the evening will
sing a new song by Mary H. C. Booth, entitled "The
Song of the Rhine," and also the song, "Say, my heart,
can this be love?" composed by V. W. Wallace.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
in the possession of the United States to Her Majesty, for
the relief of Sir John Franklin, (painted by command of Her Majesty,)
is now on exhibition at the gallery of E. SCHAUS, No.
[illegible] Broadway.
A Reception room free. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MADAME PERLO'S TROUPE OF CAMPBELL
MINSTRELS will give TWO CONCERTS at Rod-
ney Hall, Fulton st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY and SATUR-
DAY, April 9 and 10. The performances are pronounced
first class. Manager ..... Mr. Fr. Jones, Agent.
Mr. Tyler is the operatic of No. 441 Broadway on MON-
DAY, April 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASON & THOMAS
SIXTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will be given at
STEINWAY RESTAURANT, UNION-SQUARE,
on
SATURDAY, April 10, at 1 o'clock.
With the assistance of Messrs. E. R. FINK, WM. SCHARFENBERG and C. PREUSSER.
Programme:
I.—Quartett in F Major, op. 41, No. 2.
1. Allegro vivace; 2. Andante quasi Variazione; 3. Scherzo, Presto; 4. Allegro Molto vivace. Schumann.
Messrs. THOMAS MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and MESDS. MANN.
II.—Grand Sonata, op. 47, for Piano and Violin.
1. Adagio sostenuto, Presto; 2. Andante con Variazione; 3. Finale, Presto ..... Beethoven.
Messrs. MASON and THOMAS.
III.—Triple Concerto for three pianos.
1. Allegro Maestoso; 2. Aria Siciliana; 3. Allegro ..... J. S. Bach.
Messrs. SCHARFENBERG THEM, MASON, THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and PREUSSER.
The Grand Pianos are from the manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons.
Tickets, One Dollar; to be had at the door, and at the music stores of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, C. BRUSINGS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.
The sixth and last Matinee of the series will be given SATURDAY, April 17.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
E. WOOD, Proprietor.
Nos. 471 and 473 Broadway, near Prince-st.
NUMBERS FURNISHED AWAY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
consisting, with (third week) an entirely original sketch
by E. Hooker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE,
Showing Broadway and Boston-road to Jones'.
Sam Cruchum, a driver ..... Mr. Geo. Christy
Tommy Heavey, an Hibernian gentleman ..... Geo. Holland
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
NOTICE—In compliance with numerous requests,
THURSDAY, of each week will be set apart and called
THE OLD NIGHT,
when the first and second parts of the entertainment will
consist entirely of
SONGS OF THE OLDEN TIME.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 3½ o'clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children, at the afternoon perf rmance. Children will be charged only half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF
MURILLO'S PICTURES
Will close the 10th inst.
M. KNOEDLER,
Successor to Goupil & Co.,
No. 366 Broadway.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.—MATT. PEEL'S BAND OF CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—Opening night, MONDAY EVENING, April 12, 1858, with Ethiopian Minstrelsy, rendered by a select troupe of Vocalists, Dancers, Soloists, Comedians, &c. Tickets 25 cents. MATT. PEEL, Manager. Dr. Fa. JONES, Agent.

WILL OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 33d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will open on Tuesday, April 13, at the New Gallery, in 10th st., near Broadway.
R. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—This great Collection, so universally referred to by travellers in Europe, is visited by all persons of taste and refinement. No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

FOR SALE.—TWO SHARES IN THE ACADEMY of Music, to the holder of which very desirable seats have been assigned. Apply to JAMES T. LYMAN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS SHOULD visit the Crystal Palace before the splendid decorations are removed. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TOBACCO FOUNDERY, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh Foundery, within 200 feet of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. On the premises are extensive buildings with steam engines, machinery, moulding sand, patterns for stoves, furnaces, &c. To a good and responsible tenant it will be let low. For further particulars, apply to the Manhattan Oil Co., No. 16 Broadway, or CHARLES L. JONES, Sing Sing.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRUG BUSINESS.—A party who has been carrying on the wholesale drug and medicine business in one of the largest cities of Canada West for the last five years, desires an active partner with $12,000 capital to join him in business. The business can be shown to have been very profitable. Address Box 1,544 Post Office, New-York, for particulars.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—LOCATED IN ONE of the most thriving towns of interior New-York. It has done a prosperous business for 15 years, and offers an unusual chance to any one desiring to embark in the trade. The present business can refer to his patrons and for his business qualities. Address inquiries to BOOKSELLER, care of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 51 John-st., New-York, to whom references may be made.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 OR $10,000.—The advertiser has had a long experience in one of the first private banking houses in the City, and presumes to go into the business of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Exchange, &c., on commission; also, to negotiate loans and mercantile paper. Reference of the first character will be given. Address A., Box No. 2,129 Post Office.

$500 TO $1,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN Patent medicine business, well established in great thoroughfare, store, &c. A good opportunity for a safe and permanent business. Full satisfaction given and required. I wish to enlarge my business by connecting with an industrious, honorable person.
DR. DEAN, No. 209 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—STEAMER WORCESTER, NOW RUNning on the Norwich line for Boston, in good order and condition; has first-class state rooms and berths for 300 passengers, and large freight capacity; very light on coal; light draft of water. For further information, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, agent, Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st.

WANTED.—THE OWNER OF A VALUABLE machine wants to put the same in operation and desires a partner who can command $7,000, or will sell rights for cash and security. References given to eminent engineers. No middlemen or agents, and no so called responsible parties need apply. Address A. Z., Times office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—UNEXPIRED Lease of 8 lots in 29th and 30th sts., near North River; a good location for lumber, coal, wood or any business requiring room. There are good buildings for stalling for laborers, stabling, racks, sheds, &c. For details, inquire of H. D. CRANE, No. 303 West 29th-st.

A HOUSE AND STORE OF LONG STANDING, with a lease of seven years, and a stock of about $4,000 for sale. Rent very moderate. Any person desirous to invest for the above amount in cash, will meet with a rare chance by applying for particulars at No. 385 Bowery, without delay.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.—The entire stock of the late J. T. Netterville; also, fixtures and lease. Inquire at the store No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to the Administrator, T. NETTERVILLE, 63 2d-st., New-York.

TRULY A VERY RARE CHANCE.—FOR Sale, a business which defies competition, yet is very simple and easy to manage, yielding a profit of $15 and $20 per day. Perfect satisfaction given to early applications. Address Q. P., Times office.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 69 GRAND-st., Williamsburg. Cupola, steam engine, sand, and everything complete for moulding. The floor is 40 by 100 feet. For further particulars, inquire of O. MEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER MANUFATORY—ALL the tools, fountains, generator, steam-engine, &c., &c., and good will of the business. Also, horse and wagon. Apply to C. W. SINCLAIR, No. 5 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A SAFE and profitable business. Capital required, $7,000 to $10,000. Address box No. 4,876, Post-Office.

PERSONAL.

BIG.—YOU OR YOUR FRIENDS CAN OBTAIN THAT information by addressing S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Ga.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, UNCLAIMED dividend books of the Bank of England; 30,000 persons wanted to claim stocks in the public funds. Heirs wanted of Cathaniel Byrne, Mary Cardy or Ellicott, Richard Nixon, William Morton, Robert Crowe, William Morgan, &c., &c. Coats-of-arms traced, painted and engraved, at the Heraldry Office, No. 822 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, 5TH inst., in Madison-av., between 26th and 29th sts., a SILK TERRIER, light, long hair, had on a red and white collar; has a sore very nearly healed between his fore legs. Any person leaving him at No. 349 5th-av., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—F. C. BOMBALLIER & CO., Havana, proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, April 12, instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit, on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 63 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-street, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, — STATIONERS, Blank Book Makers, Lithographers, and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

NO. 99 ANN-STREET—THE OLD STAND—A fine stock of billiard tables, with all the various kinds of cues, balls, and Marker's tape patents cushions, warranted superior to all others, which will be made satisfactory by applying at No. 99 Ann-st. Prices low.
L. BROKER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as first rate cook; understands pastry and confectionery in all its branches; the other as waiters and seamstress; understands dress making, dressing and all kinds of fancy sewing; would do fine washing and ironing and chamber work; is capable of doing any kind of up-hair work; will wait and obliging; has the highest City references; can be seen until engaged, at No. 240 Thirty-fourth-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO EXCELLENT and competent servants; one as cook, wash and iron, understands all kinds of cooking, confectionery, and sugar work; also, a regular laundress. The other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Both will be found reliable help, faithful and conscientious to their employer. Best of City references. Apply at No. 115 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, to travel with a lady, or would go as children's maid and plain sewer; a quiet home the principal object; best City references as to honesty, capability and gentleness of temper. Address, for three days, HANNAH, Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamber work and sewing, also fine washing and ironing, in a small private family. The best of City reference. She has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 341½ 3d-av., near 23d-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID, by a most respectable Protestant young woman; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived for more than five years. Call after 12 o'clock for one week at her present employer's, No. 101 16th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING INTO THE COUNTRY wishes to obtain a situation for a respectable girl whom she has been employing as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fancy work; has lived with some of the best families. Call at No. 28 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED, GOOD girl, a situation to do chamber work, and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 126 16th-st., near 1st-av., upper story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or waitress; understands sewing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call at No. 176 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; no objections to take care of children; City reference can be given. No. 94 West 24th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do general housework; willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 170 Attorney-st., near Houston, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread or biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Can be seen all the week at 197 East 26th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG lady, to attend a fancy trimming store; has had several years' experience in the Broadway trade, and can give good references. Address for one week A. C., Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a small private family; understands her business perfectly; or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 335 3d-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. The best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 5th-av., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with good City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would be found obliging and attentive. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, of high respectability and long experience, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do plain sewing; will be found willing, efficient and obliging. Apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family to take care of children and do plain sewing, or the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress in a gentleman's family. No objection to go in the country. Good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 292, east corner of 19th-st. and 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families by the day or week; understands both cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A SITuation as governess in a gentleman's family to teach German, French, English, Drawing, and the rudiments of Italian and Music. Best references given. Address C. A., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid. Good references for her last place, in which she has lived four years; is an excellent plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 20th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a private family; is a first class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 83 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress and light chamber work. Best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS SEAMSTRESS, AND would sew to children, by a very experienced girl, who can cut and fit; also, by a good cook, and to wash and iron. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES A place in a small family as a chambermaid, or a plain sewer. She would not object to taking care of a child. Apply at No. 38 Vandam-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the best of references; call at No. 46 Henry-st., 2d floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid, or assist in the washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 106 West 11th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, understands dress making; has no objection to do chamber work. Apply No. 71 King-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best City reference can be given. Apply for one week at No. 148 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; good reference given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., in the candy-store, near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 100 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waiter or seamstress, by an experienced woman; understands her business in all its branches; speaks French and German; will be found a person who fully understands her duties in the dressing room; and in every respect a trustworthy, neat, clean servant, and not above her profession. Has the highest city references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WIDOW WOman with a little girl of four years, a situation for herself and child; she is willing to make herself useful to a lady, as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; will go in the country; wages moderate, as a home. Also, a regular laundress, does fashion, heavy and shirt ironing; wages $1. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family, as chambermaid and cook; or in all the branches—pastry, jellies, and ice cream. She has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived two years, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 126 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, with the very highest City references, situation as seamstress or ladies' maid; would have no objection to travel or go to the country, or take care of a grown child; can be seen at No. 1,815 Broadway, for the week, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a good cook, thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats and jellies—willing to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 83 University-place, over the grocery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do down-stairs work, or as general housework; she is an excellent cook, and beautiful washer and ironer. Good City references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 276 9th-av.

WANTED—COOKS SITUATION BY A FIRST-class servant, who really understands her business; accustomed to serve in the first families, to whom she refers for being a reliable, trustworthy and obliging servant. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT MANNING'S AGENCY, NO. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, situations for a very large number of superior servants, who have served in the first families in this country and Europe, in the capacity of cooks, (previous and plain,) general housemaids, waiters, laundresses, &c. Ladies desirous of engaging help will find, by leaving their orders at the well-known establishment, they will save many of the vexations and disappointments constantly arising from following advertisements professing what in reality they are not.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institution of Home India City, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives may find a pleasant and retired home in a private family. House new; gas; water on; Aug. 15. Ge-neral table will be furnished, terms will not be less than $12 per entered $16, per week—according to accommodations desired. Undoubted references given and required. Address Box No 1,676, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas and bed, to let to a single gentleman in a genteel house, private family, in 18th st., between University-place and 5th-av. Reference exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT BOARD IN Williamsburg for two single gentlemen in a private family, new house, pleasantest part of the City, near the Ferries. Gentlemen of highest respectability may apply to O. D., Box No. 2,182 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant dry rooms in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, at No. 106 Thompson-st., above Prince. Reference required.

BOARDING—AND AS PLEASANT ROOMS AS Boss be found in Brooklyn, on Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau, six or seven minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Reference required. Inquire at No. 170 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms can be obtained at No. 203 6th-av., near 23d-st.; also, very pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; an exchange of references required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen, can obtain large, airy rooms, with hall rooms if required, by calling at No. 206 2d-av., location near Stuyvesant Park. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house in a desirable location up-town, would like to let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives with board. Address B., Box No. 260 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor, and one on the fourth, can be had, with full or partial board, at No. 187 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 94 East 16th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself and sister for the Summer, in some pleasant location on the Hudson River, not above Sing Sing nor below Irvington. Address, stating terms, Box No. 3,02 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—BY A gentleman and his wife; partial board for gentleman; not farther from Fulton Ferry than the City Hall; a private family preferred. Address B., box No. 1,316 New-York Post Office stating price, (which must be moderate,) location of room, &c.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY AN unmarried man, in a private family, located on or near Clinton-st. Address B. B. Y., through the Post-Office, Brooklyn. An early breakfast and low rates desirable.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN FOR two aged persons, man and wife, in a private family. A room on the first floor preferred. Board with washing not to exceed $16 per week. Address M. A., Box No. 2,058, New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR single gentlemen, and a gentleman and his wife; pleasant rooms at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and within a few steps of the cars. References required.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant front rooms may be had on 2d and 3d floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 320 Henry, near Harrison-st. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a fine house in one of the most central locations in Brooklyn, will take a gentleman and wife to board. They can have all the comforts of a home. Address J. M. B., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS With board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNFurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 Livingston-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of eleven persons, where they take no other boarders, and where they can live privately in their own house. Must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City. Address O. W., box No. 1,281 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—PERsons wishing pleasant rooms and good location, with river view, gas, &c.; families without children or single gentlemen preferred. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., five minutes from Glenwood depôt.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer months, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, not over 20 miles from the City, and easy of access; must be pleasantly situated; a place on Long Island, between Flushing and Williamsburg, preferred. Address, stating location, &c., Box No. 6,016 Post-Office.

WILLIAMSBURG.—BOARD WANTED IN WILliamsburg by two young men in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders. Breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays, and a place where all the comforts of a home can be realized. Address, A. and B. C., Times office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, BY a young man and wife, from about the 1st of May. Must be within one-hour of Wall-st. Address, stating explicitly the terms, location, accommodation, &c.—B. L. C., at this office.

BOARD DESIRED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or where only a few boarders are taken, by three young gentlemen; two rooms only required, which must be comfortably furnished; below 30th-st. preferred. Address A. A. Z., Times office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on 2d floor, singly or together, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, in a quiet family, in the vicinity of 30th-st. and Madison-av. Address E. H., Office of the Times.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

"200." CHAMBERS-STREET. "200."
SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK. PRIME PORK.
At lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 Chambers-st.,
Near Erie Railroad Depôt.

GOOD BUTTER IS HARD TO GET—BUT Given can find it at WM. H. SHERWOOD'S, No. 341 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., at 20c., 22c. and 25c., the best 28c. Sugars, 4c. to 6c. per pound. Flour, 20c., 22c., and best 24c. per seven pounds, or $5 to $5 50 per barrel. Eggs, 4c. per pound. Beans, 6c. per quart. A great saving on all kinds of groceries. Go this evening, and no early and see.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. BRIDGE, 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
A Pamphlet of 100 information sent free by mail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady and sober man who has lived with the first families in the City, and thoroughly understands his business. Has no objection to leave the country. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, that is, at establishment of John R. Lawrence & Co., No. 354 Broadway, or address P. D., as above.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter in a store of any kind. Understands driving and the care of horses; can read and write; can give the best of City references, and has no objection to work and make himself generally useful. Address YORK, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, BY A Young man, who understands and speaks well in all its branches; can read and write; would be recommended for honesty and good conduct in general. Address Y. D., to the care of JOSEPH BARTON, Printer, No. 15 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, (single); he thoroughly understands his

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TIMES—Price Reduced to [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten [illegible]

[illegible] to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, [illegible]

Amusements This Evening.

BAILEY'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome-[illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Ravens—Kadol—Three Rogues—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—Duchess of Malfi—The [illegible] Widow.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Flowers of the Forest—[illegible]

FIREMEN'S NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham-street—[illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Joan of Arc—Even-[illegible]—Music in the Evening.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIANS, Mechanics' Hall, [illegible]

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] 12 M.
[illegible] 3½ A. M.
[illegible] 12 M.
[illegible] 12 M.
[illegible] 12 M.
[illegible] 12 M.
[illegible] 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Baltimore leaves N. Y. for L'pool, April 19
The Vanderbilt leaves N. Y. for Southampton, April 19

The Steamship City of Baltimore will take the mails for Europe on Saturday next—that vessel having been selected by the Postmaster of this City for that purpose. The mails will close at 10½ A. M.

REMOVAL OF THE TIMES OFFICE.

On or about the 1st of May the TIMES Establishment will be removed to the new TIMES BUILDING upon Park Row, Spruce-street and Nassau-[illegible]. We are now engaged in putting up new presses, boilers and engines, and Hoe's Ten Cylinder Press, in the vaults of the new building, and as soon as these are ready for use the removal will take place. When once established in our new quarters, we hope to introduce various additions and improvements in the management of THE TIMES, those which we have been precluded hitherto by lack of space and other needed facilities.

The business of THE TIMES is steadily and rapidly increasing. Our circulation is constantly increased, and our daily receipts for Advertising are never larger than they are at present. Our new building has been constructed expressly for the accommodation of our business, and will permit of its extension to an unlimited extent. It is perhaps the proof, being built of stone, brick and iron from top to bottom, and is beyond question the finest Newspaper Establishment in the world. We shall do everything in our power to render THE TIMES itself fully worthy of its new habitation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Up to 12 o'clock last night nothing had been heard of the steamer at Halifax. She is now in fourteen days.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday there was another discussion on extravagant printing—a subject which appears to be a fruitful theme for criticism. Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to amend the Public Printing bill of 1859, in a manner which, he said, would put a stop to abuses. Mr. GWIN, of California, reported a bill for conveying the mails, troops and stores from the Missouri River to California by Railroad. Mr. [illegible] supported the object, and favored a Pacific Railroad. The subject was put over till to-day. The House passed the bill to restore retired naval officers. Also, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation. Mr. DOVER as reported the Arizona [illegible] bill. Various amendments relating to the District of Columbia were considered. Mr. [illegible] made an elaborate speech looking to the acquisition of Cuba and Central America. The pretext for the speech was the resolution to bestow a medal upon Commodore [illegible] for breaking up the Walker Expedition. He opposed individual and private filibustering. Mr. [illegible]'s opinions derive special interest from the general expectation that he will go abroad in an important diplomatic capacity with a view to the purchase of Cuba. When he had concluded the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Deficiency Appropriation bill coming up, Mr. [illegible] moved to lay it on the table. [illegible] Mr. GARNETT's motion of the [illegible] day to refer the bill with instructions [illegible] The House then came to a [illegible] vote upon the passage of the bill, [illegible] was defeated. Ayes 106, Nays [illegible] Thirty-one Democrats voted against it, [illegible] Republicans for it. The House [illegible] the Kansas bill, which had come [illegible] the Senate. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, moved to adhere. Mr. GROW [illegible] the previous question. Mr. SEWARD, of [illegible], moved to recede. Amidst excitement [illegible] the House proceeded to vote. Mr. [illegible] motion was carried—Yeas 119, [illegible]. A motion to reconsider was laid on [illegible] of North Carolina, offered [illegible] the Committee on Ways [illegible] six bills embracing the [illegible] contained in the defeated Deficiency bill. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Deficiency bill was lost, pending which the House adjourned.

Yesterday morning an assault was made in Washington upon the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. THOMPSON, by a man named PETER BRANNOCK, who some months ago was discharged from the Department, together with about thirty other clerks. He had recently made several unsuccessful applications to be restored, and yesterday used violent language towards the Secretary in the hall of the Department, and struck him as he was entering the door. Mr. THOMPSON immediately turned and discovered BRANNOCK in the act of drawing a pistol upon him. Mr. THOMPSON thereupon seized BRANNOCK and threw him upon the floor, dislocating one of his arms. He was then secured.

The Legislature worked hard yesterday, and acted upon a variety of important measures—whether too hastily or not remains to be seen. The usual telegraphic summary of the business done will be found elsewhere.

A telegram from St. Louis informs us of a great rise in the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, by which an immense amount of damage has been done. Whole cotton plantations were submerged, and the town of Napoleon, in Arkansas, is completely inundated to the depth of from two to ten feet—the water being ten inches higher than during the great flood of 1844.

The Crystal Palace was crowded with beauty, fashion and comfort last night—20,000 people being present to dance, flirt, promenade and enjoy themselves, in aid of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society. The "Colossal Soiree" was all that its most sanguine projectors hoped for it. Not less than $7,000 or $8,000 must have been realized for the Society.

There was a meeting of the Foresters at the Cooper Union last evening, at which Mr. JESSIE WHITE MARIO, Mr. [illegible] and others, and an address to the members of the Tammany Society was read by Mr. CHAS. A. MAY and adopted. The address recapitulated the difficulties in the Democratic Party during the past few years; charged them upon the mismanagement of the Sachems, and called upon them to unite in bringing the Society back to its original benevolent purposes.

Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS lectured last night in Mozart Hall in behalf of the "Shirt Sewers' Union," on "Our Sisters at Work." The audience was very large and exceedingly enthusiastic; the lecture brilliant, witty and sarcastic. Mr. CURTIS uncompromisingly assumed the most ultra advocacy of HENRY KNABBZ, in Fourth-street. He had previously worked for Mr. KNABBZ, who had discharged him, and the boy, it is alleged, fired the building in revenge.

The Board of Councilmen, after waiting half an hour for a quorum last evening, adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

The General Markets yesterday were more active for Cotton, which ruled very firm. No remarkable change occurred in Flour or Wheat. *Corn was scarce and in demand at higher prices.* Sugars attracted more attention at steady rates. Provisions were in fair request, and prices favored sellers. There was more inquiry for Rice at full quotations. Hides were pretty freely dealt in at unchanged figures. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier, but rates steadily favored shippers.

The President and Congress.

The House of Representatives is becoming *rebellious. It voted yesterday plumply against* two prominent and important measures of the Administration. It decided, 119 to 112, that *it would adhere to its amendment* of the Kansas bill, in spite of the President and the Senate; and it also voted, 124 to 106, that it *would not permit Mr. BUCHANAN* to expend three millions of dollars in subduing the Mormons. It is pretty evident that there is a *"want of confidence" on the part of the House* in the Executive department. The Kansas bill now goes back to the Senate, and that body will ask for a *Committee of Conference.* It is not impossible that the House may grant this, which is not an unreasonable request:—but we *doubt* whether, after the experience of Speaker ORR's gross unfairness in the Committee of thirteen, they will trust him with its appointment. The Deficiency bill must begin anew:—the appropriations must be cut down to a reasonable figure, and the contracts for supplies must be freed from the suspicion of fraud which now hangs about them.

From the commencement of the session, President BUCHANAN has been trying an experiment, the issue of which will be disastrous to himself and instructive to his successors. He has been endeavoring to coerce the House of Representatives,—which is the organ of the people,—the only branch of the Federal Government in which they are directly represented. The Senate represents the States, and in that body the ninety thousand inhabitants of Delaware have equal power with the three millions of New-York. If the President and Senate constituted the whole Government, it would be easy enough to govern by a minority:—but the House, being thoroughly Democratic in its character, compels a becoming deference to the will of the majority of the people.

President BUCHANAN, when he came into office a year ago, had a clear majority of *forty* in the House,—and if he had taken the slightest pains to consult the sentiment of the people as represented there, he would have had a most prosperous and brilliant Administration. But he seems to have supposed this to be unnecessary. He regarded the Executive as the sovereign power,—as supreme in all matters of policy and of legislation,—and the House as a formal appendage, whose assent to his measures could always be counted on. The result shows his mistake. He seems to be utterly and hopelessly powerless in that body. His measures command no assent,—his wishes no respect, in that body. At the end of the first year, his Administration is paralyzed.

It is impossible to avoid comparing the working of our institutions with those of England, under similar circumstances. That country is a monarchy, two of the three branches of its government being entirely beyond the reach of the people. But the House of Commons represents them more or less perfectly,—and that House governs the country. The moment that House votes against a government bill,—the Government changes. The Minister whom the House will not support resigns, and the leader of the Opposition takes his place. The Government is thus compelled to study the sentiment and the wishes of the people of England, and to shape its measures accordingly. Lord PALMERSTON proposed a bill which the people disapproved, and which the House of Commons rejected,—and he at once gave place to a Minister who represented the Opposition.

With us the popular sentiment has no such direct and immediate effect. Mr. BUCHANAN has lost the confidence of the people. His Army bill was rejected by the Senate—his Kansas bill,—and his bill for the Mormon War, by the House. This present Congress is against him,—and there is very little doubt that the new one to be elected next Fall will be largely in the hands of the Opposition. Still, under our Constitution, the President holds his place for three years longer. If he persists in his policy, the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government are to be hostile to each other during all that time. The minority hold a prolonged and complete check upon the action and the will of the majority. In this particular the English Government, in its practical working, is more democratic,—more under the immediate and effective control of the people, than our own.

It is not probable that our system will ever be changed. It has been thought best that our officers should hold place for a specified time, without regard to their acts or to changes in the sentiment of the country, and this principle will undoubtedly be preserved. But there must be a practical reform in the relations of the Executive to the Legislature. If the House of Representatives is true to its trust, it must and will enforce upon the President greater regard for its wishes in matters of great public concern. The President must learn that he is not a Dictator,—that in matters of law-making he has no right to enforce his personal views, either by party coercion or by use of patronage, upon the representatives of the people. He must act in harmony with them; and if harmony cannot otherwise be attained, he must defer to their wishes. If Mr. BUCHANAN had done this, he would have avoided the perils which are now nearly certain to render his Administration one of the most lamentably unsuccessful since the days of JOHN TYLER. He undoubtedly supposed he was imitating Gen. JACKSON; but he should have remembered, as Senator BENJ. told him, that Gen. JACKSON is *dead.*

The United States and the Alliance Against China.

It is reported in the last news from China that the United States have joined the Anglo-French Alliance, and that a course of common action has been agreed upon. It is further stated that the Representatives of America, France, England and Russia are about to proceed to a rendezvous at Shanghae, there to determine, in all probability, the policy which they will hereafter pursue in their relations with the Celestial Empire. We have already had some indication of what that policy will be. At the outset of the present difficulties, it was clear to any intelligent observer that *nothing short of a demonstration against Pekin* would lead to their final and satisfactory adjustment. Though the war originated in a local dispute, it lost that character *as soon as* the acts of Commissioner YEH received the imperial sanction. Those acts, it is true, were *only indorsed after it had been falsely represented* to His Celestial Majesty that the English Barbarians were driven by his Braves *from the Canton River; and when he learns* the true state of the case—when he is reliably informed that these English Barbarians are in possession of an imperial city, and hold its Governor a prisoner of war, it may be that the Emperor, with genuine Chinese consistency, *will repudiate a course of which he formerly approved.* But it would be extravagant to hope that—except under positive compulsion—the Emperor and his advisers will rise superior to their prejudices, and will accede to the demands of the Christian Powers. To suppose that they will be moved by any representations of right, or any considerations of justice, is to encourage the wildest speculations in the teeth of past experience and actual fact. And there being no doubt now that at least England and France, having begun the work of opening China to the world, will prosecute it to the end, we take it for granted that, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced, a demonstration will be made against Pekin on such an imposing scale as will insure the most complete success.

From the commencement of this important movement in the East, we have urged our Government, for the sake of the nation's honor and interests, to take that very course which Commissioner REED has at last found himself compelled to adopt. A residence in China of some months has familiarized our Commissioner with the merits of the controversy, and he has very wisely resolved to support the demands which England, France, and Russia, on behalf of civilization, have agreed to enforce. But though we approve of this step, for the reason that a good deed is better done late than never, yet the imputation of having greatly neglected our interests in China still rests upon the Administration. The fact that Mr. REED is now obliged to adopt a course from which he at first turned aside, is a convincing proof of the ill-advised nature of the instructions under which he originally acted. By his inconsistency he has lost the *prestige* which he could have carried into the councils of the foreign Representatives, and though we may despise European sneers at our mock morality for shirking the responsibility while we are willing to share the spoils of war, it cannot be denied that, with the Chinese, who only recognize the argument of physical force, our relations have not been improved by the uncertain and undecided attitude we have assumed towards them.

The position which it was our earnest wish to see the United States take on this China question was one befitting its high rank among the commercial Empires of the world. Through long neglect our interests have suffered, and our rights—the rights of common humanity—have been trampled under foot by Chinese officials. Americans in China have been outraged in person and property, and the lives of more than one of our fellow-citizens are still unavenged. The pretension, therefore, that Mr. REED's mission was to remain neutral cannot for a moment be admitted. It was simply a question as to the proper means to be taken to compel the Chinese Government to recognize the principles of international law. The means employed by France and England to bring the Imperial authorities to terms were either right or wrong. If right—as we think—then it was obviously our policy to cooperate with them on a footing of equality, and not permit them to gain an ascendency and acquire the power, as they have done, of dictating to us, as well as to the Chinese, the terms of the treaty with which we must rest satisfied. If, on the other hand, England and France are wrong in this matter—if, as some believe, the bombardment of Canton, its subsequent protectorate, and the forthcoming expedition against Pekin are all morally wrong, impolitic and uncalled for, then is Mr. REED's participation in the demands upon the Emperor to be most strongly and utterly condemned. In neither case have we taken a straightforward and independent course. We have found ourselves obliged to indorse the Anglo-French position, but we have only done so at the eleventh hour, when the charge of subserviency to foreign influence can be justly brought against us, and when we are without adequate force to make our rights recognized or our flag respected in the Chinese Empire.

DEFEAT OF THE REGISTRY BILL.—The "Act to prevent illegal voting throughout this State" came to a final vote in the Assembly yesterday, and was *defeated*, there being but sixty-three votes in its favor to fifty-three against it. A majority of the whole House (sixty-five) was necessary to pass it; and thus, lacking two votes, it was lost. All the Americans were present and voted for the bill. All the Republicans but three were present, and all those present except five voted for the bill. All the Democrats were present and voted against it.

This result in our judgment is greatly to be regretted. False voting is the bane and disgrace of our elections, many of which, general as well as local, are unquestionably and notoriously carried by illegal and spurious ballots. One of the worst features of the vote upon the bill is the fact that it was made to a very great extent a party measure. All parties ought equally to desire to prevent illegal voting,—and no party as such, can, without suspicion of its motives, array itself in solid column against a bill designed and calculated to secure this result. It has always been charged upon the Democrats by their opponents, that much of their strength and many of their victories were derived from illegal votes. Their united and effective hostility to this bill will tend greatly to confirm this suspicion in the public mind.

It is but just to say that there is some apparent ground for the objection which many persons entertain to a Registry law, that it is unconstitutional. The Constitution prescribes the qualifications of a voter,—and the Legislature can add no new ones. It is held by some that a law forbidding any person to vote who is not registered, attempts to do this. But the Constitution also says, that "laws shall be made for ascertaining by *proper proofs* the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established;"—and a *Registry law would seem to be one of these* "proper proofs."

The people of the State will regret the defeat of a measure calculated to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of a valuable right. The object is one which none but men who *hope to profit by fraud could possibly oppose;*—and in this instance it has been clearly defeated by party action and for party ends.

Book-keepers' Salaries and the Cost of Living.

It is not always the most important topic which is the most interesting. The fate of a French dynasty, or the result of the Chinese *war, unquestionably affects wide regions of the* earth, and influences the career of nations for years to come. But in spite of this fact, a *great many people in New-York are much* more anxious to know how they can live comfortably upon $600 a year, than how the Count DE CHAMBORD prospers in his long search after the crown, or how Ex-Commissioner YEH flourishes on board the *Inflexible.* We suspect, therefore, that the short but pertinent communications from "Salesman," "Ledger," "Book-keeper," "Cashier," "Confidential Clerk," and their wives, which we have published from day to day, and some of which may be found in our columns this morning, have been read quite as widely and with quite as much relish as the bulletins of war, or even the speeches in Congress, which from time to time we are compelled to print.

There are a hundred thousand families in this City, more or less;—and of this number probably ninety thousand are compelled to live upon less than a thousand dollars a year. This fact may possibly reconcile to their lot, some of the excellent persons who have written complainingly upon the hardships of being forced to eke out existence upon $1,500 or $2,000 a year. We are all too much in the habit of looking to those above us in wealth, in business, or in position, for standards of expense and modes of life. We take an evening stroll through Fifth-avenue, and say to our charming wives, what a pity it is *they* cannot live in such fine houses, and in such elegant style, as fill that superb and unequaled street. We make them believe that we say it out of compliment to them,—as if no house, and no couch, and no table, could possibly be better than they deserve;—but we know that it is mainly because we dislike to see others above us,—because we think ourselves quite as good as they are, quite as intelligent, quite as upright, and a good deal more industrious,—and we become impatient, uneasy and dissatisfied with our own lot. Our wives, of course, share our moods, even though we may think we conceal them from them;—and it was in some such frame of mind, probably, that a "Book-keeper's Wife" some days ago wrote to us to say that if she and her husband and children were compelled to live on $1,500 a year, "somebody must suffer." Uncharitable persons have supposed that she meant to say her husband's employer would suffer,—but we see no necessity for so ungracious a presumption. She probably meant that she must suffer in her feelings,—her children in their education, or her husband in his pleasures. He could not keep fast horses, and she could neither dress as well, nor give as grand parties, as her bosom friend in the avenue, whose husband had made an enormous fortune in gambling or guano.

Quite a number of our correspondents have shown that it is quite possible to live respectably and comfortably upon $1,000, $800 and even $600 a year. To be sure, frugality, self-denial and constant thoughtfulness about expenses are required; but these are virtues, and are worth cultivating on their own account as well as for the saving they accomplish. Bad and expensive habits must be given up,—and especially the very bad and very expensive habit of envying and aping those who live to astonish the world by the display of wealth and the extravagance of their expenditures. This is undoubtedly at the root of the evil. In this country, more than in any other, persons are uneasy at seeing others above them. There is an incessant struggle with every one to be, or *seem* to be, at the top,—and this is constantly leading persons of moderate means into expenditures which they cannot afford, and into complaints and dissatisfaction with their supposed inferiority. We must cultivate the habit of living within our own spheres,—of looking to our own affairs and of cutting our coat according to the cloth at our command. And if we look beyond these limits, it is far better to look at the tens and scores of thousands who have less than we, than at the hundreds or even thousands who have more. It will make us more patient and more contented with our lot.

It is probably much harder to be economical in New-York than in any other City in the world. The art of living has not been cultivated as it has in London or in Paris. Most of our people are a little ashamed of economy—a little ashamed to have it understood that it is necessary for them to be economical. It is not so elsewhere,—and it is becoming less so here. Then, too, the conveniences of living are less complete here than in the Old World. Our houses are not built to accommodate people of moderate means. Furnished apartments, fitted up neatly and conveniently for small families, are not provided. Our system of cookery is wasteful. Our kitchen service is hard and expensive. In all these respects our Clerks, Book-keepers, Artists, Literary men and others of small means are at a disadvantage,—and we hope that in course of time the practical good sense of the public and the interest of our Capitalists will come to their relief. Meantime they must be content to live economically,—to do the best they can,—to *deserve* an increase of salary from their employers, and to bear in mind that frugality, industry and contentment are virtues which wealth cannot purchase, and which display and extravagance will ruin and destroy.

We have no doubt it is for the interest of employers to pay their clerks liberal salaries. But this, like every other department of business, is regulated by the principle of supply and demand,—and it is not possible to remove it wholly from the operation of that law. Merchants who are men of liberal views and of just sentiments will not, however, take advantage of this law to oppress their clerks,—to force them down to the lowest market value of their labor. They are bound to consult the interest and the welfare of those in their employment, as well as their own;—and experience shows that their own will be best *promoted thereby.*

STATE FINANCIAL MEASURES.—We copy from the Albany *Evening Journal* a statement of the bills introduced in the Assembly by the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. They embrace what is understood to be the policy of the State Administration. The first and most important proposes a loan of $3,800,000 to complete the Erie Canal Enlargement. This measure requires to be submitted to the people at the general election in November next. Although of Democratic origin, it has the support of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and of the Republican members of the Legislature generally; so that there can be no reasonable doubt of its approval by the electors of the State next Fall.

Second on the list is a State tax of a mill and a quarter *for the support of the Government.*

Thirdly, a State tax of a half mill to take up the Canal *floating* debt.

In the Senate it will be seen that Mr. NOXON, a Republican member, has introduced propositions differing from the above—though, probably, the two Houses will have little difficulty in coming to a final agreement. Mr. NOXON has, however, reported Mr. LAIMBE's Assembly bill for the $3,800,000 loan. He has also introduced a bill appropriating $300,000, to be expended in giving a depth of six feet of water throughout the entire length of the Erie Canal. This measure is characterized by practical good sense. It was only at a late period of last season that boats drawing five feet were permitted to be cleared; previous to which, four feet six inches was the regulation draught. An addition of one foot, as Mr. NOXON proposes, is quite practicable this Spring, and will add almost incalculably to the capacity and usefulness of the Canal. We trust the bill for this purpose will not fail to become a law. The full depth contemplated in the enlarged Canal is seven feet, but the use of a six-foot channel this year is richly worth twice the sum which Mr. NOXON proposes to pay to secure it.

THE QUACKERY OF BENEVOLENCE.—The Rev. JOHN GULLIVER, of Philadelphia, is the Secretary of the "American Systematic Beneficence Society," which proposes to collect *ten millions* of dollars from children in the Sabbath Schools,—by the issue of stock certificates at twenty-five cents each. The following is from the prospectus which this reverend gentleman has put forth to the public:

"Stockholders are guaranteed to receive one hundred times as much as they put in. (Mark 10, 29, 30.) Those who continue to pay into the Fund, as much as six cents a week, for three years in succession, to be Life Members of the American Systematic Beneficence Society. Those who do this for six years to be Honorary Members for life. Those who do this for ten years, to be Honorary Vice-Presidents for life. Those who do this (from love to Christ) while they live, will have a free admission, through the gates, into the Heavenly City, a new white robe, a heavenly harp, a crown of gold, and a seat at the right hand of the final Judge."

We can imagine nothing better calculated to bring religion into contempt than such transparent and blasphemous quackery as this. The Reverend Mr. GULLIVER may be a very honest person, and may intend to make a very honest and proper use of the money which he proposes to collect; but we should want very different evidence of his integrity from any afforded by this prospectus. We trust special pains will be taken by those interested to put Sabbath Schools throughout the country on their guard against so transparent an attempt at imposition.

THE CHANGE IN OUR ARMY COSTUMES.—The proposed change in the costume of our army, so far as the hat is concerned, is a very important one, and indicates a most encouraging symptom of a return to first principles. The present stiff, unsightly and inconvenient cylinder-shaped hat is to be replaced by a "Kossuth hat," with black ostrich plumes, bearing some resemblance to the hats worn by the cavaliers, and which look so graceful, easy and picturesque in the paintings of RUBENS and VAN DYKE. A "soft hat" to a soldier will add as much to his comfort as it will to his personal appearance. But we are sorry to see that the old traditional cocked hat, the most absurd covering ever worn upon a man's head, is not to be wholly discarded. The present regulation says that the old-fashioned cocked hat may be worn by general and field officers, but, we presume, it will not be, except on very rare occasions. The new hat is essentially the normal hat, and not much unlike that worn by the soldiers of antiquity before the invention of the helmet.

NEW CANADIAN COINAGE.—Canada has just adopted a Decimal Currency. The new coins have been prepared at the English mint, and the first consignment is daily expected to arrive. The silver coinage consists of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces. Cents have also been struck. As yet no quarters have been coined; but the convenience attending their use will soon add them to the list. This change will be an accommodation, not only in Canada, but also in our frontier States, between whose inhabitants and the Canadians a large and increasing business intercourse exists.

NOT THE CABINET BUT THE ORGAN.—Since the defeat of Lecompton in the House of Representatives, there have been thick-coming rumors of change at Washington. It was said the Cabinet would be remodeled. But it is the organ which is to be reconstructed. The President commences repairs where most needed. The *Union* announces that it will hereafter be, not only a two-cent sheet, but also "a great central newspaper, complete in all its departments."

PUNCH ON KEITT.—The very clever Homeric verses in which *Punch* recently celebrated the battle-royal in the House of Representatives, and which have been attributed to SHERIDAN BROOKS were written, we understand, by THEODORE MARTIN, whose brilliant and spirited "Ballads of Bon Gualtier" are as familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic as in England. His new contribution to what Mr. EMERSON would call the "Iliads of mankind" is certainly not unworthy of his reputation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for MUZIO's first concert commenced yesterday, and a good number of seats were disposed of. The decorations of the House will be of the most expensive and elegant kind, and a spectacle of unusual splendor will be presented. A general idea seems to prevail that the prospectus is to be fooled. This is not so. Muzio does not contemplate that six-Atlantic impossibility, a promenade, but furnishes each patron with a cozy chair, in which he may listen or go to sleep at his supreme pleasure.

The Collins Steamers.

An adjourned meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, to consider the project of purchasing the Collins steamships for the establishment of a European line from that port, was held on Wednesday. A report was presented, recommending the purchase, and providing for the appointment of Trustees, who should be empowered to enter upon negotiations. The functions of the Trustees will be:

1. To make a contingent purchase of the ships, provided they can be so on terms satisfactory to their own judgments.
2. To apply to Congress for a suitable mail contract.
3. To be recipients of the funds subscribed to carry out the purpose of their appointment.
4. To make such business arrangements for the conduct of the line as may, in their judgments, be most conducive to the interest of the subscribers.

Mr. GEORGE MCHENRY, after the reading of the report and the resolutions, moved to substitute a resolution that Messrs. E. K. Cox, J. M. Paxton and E. V. Massoch be appointed a Committee to wait upon Messrs. Brown Brothers, and see at what price the vessels could be obtained. He thought it folly at this time to appoint trustees, as the whole matter just now was a myth.

Mr. MASSOCH declining to serve, Mr. MCHENRY withdrew his proposition. The original report was then adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed Trustees: S. Morris White, William Welsh, Charles Macalister, Wm. C. Ludwig, John Holmes.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—A private letter from an officer of the Second Dragoons, on service in Utah, has been communicated to the Boston Journal. The writer gives a statement of army prices-current. The cost of supplies, other than regular rations, seems to be inexpressibly heavy. Salt was selling at $2 per pound; green tea was $2 50, and black $2 a pound; coarse brown sugar $12 per pail; whisky, $3 a gallon; common dark molasses $6; tobacco, 5 cents apiece; tobacco, $2 a pound; brandy, $8 a gallon, and cigars 25 cents each. Cutlery of all kinds was very scarce and high; pickles use to be had at any price; white flour was $50 a barrel, or $60 per cwt. The force does not indulge largely in vegetables.

An unsuccessful attempt to capture a fugitive slave, was made in Bloomville, Pa., last week. The slave had run away from his master in Virginia, and was chased by a Deputy-Marshal and an agent of his master, but the black population rescued him, after his capture had secured him. There was no further excitement in the town.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

To secure the the speedy termination of causes in the Court of Appeals.

The Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Bill.

To amend the law relative to money levied on taxes arriving at the port of New-York.

Authorizing the incorporation of the Juvenile Reformatory Asylums.

To pay the bounties on wheat flour.

To amend the law for the improvement of the breed of horses.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill was introduced by Mr. WADSWORTH relative to the distribution of the natural history of the State.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, relative to contracts for State printing and state paper.

By Mr. BAY, for the better security of servants and [illegible]

The bill creating a Highland county was indefinitely postponed.

The remainder session was devoted to the bill to prevent illegal voting throughout the State. The bill was pocketed and ordered to a third reading by 16 to 11. Two Republicans having paired off with two Democrats. It was agreed that the final vote be taken on Saturday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible] reported a complete bill offering a reward of [illegible] for the best means of navigating aerialy [illegible] air or other velocity propelling power.

The Senate, in Committee, considered the bill relative bills on railroads.

Mr. BOYD having the floor, spoke adverse to the bill.

The Senate agreed to take a final vote on tolling railroads on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. BRADFORD reported favorably to amend the charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. Pending the motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY ... ALBANY, Thursday, April 8.

The House agreed to hold an afternoon session to-day, for the consideration of claim-bills, and another to-morrow for the consideration of general orders.

The bill to protect grave-yards, and the bill to protect the shores of Coney Island, were reported complete.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the city of Buffalo to guarantee the payment of interest on the International Bridge stock.

To organize a lunatic asylum for insane convicts.

The registry law then came up for a final reading at the special order. The bill having been read through, the roll was called amidst much excitement, the House being crowded in the lobbies. When the name of Mr. BAKER, Republican, was called he asked to be excused, believing that the bill conflicted with the State Constitution, although he was favorable to its principles. He finally withdrew his request and voted "No." Mr. CORTEBRAILE, Republican, made a similar request, but not being excused, voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ALBERT, Republican, asked to be excused on the ground that he could not vote for the bill for the whole State. He voted "No."

Mr. FULLERTON, Republican, asked to be excused, on the ground that he had paired off with Mr. LAYLIN, Democrat.

Mr. WOODWARD said that Mr. LAYLIN was present a moment since.

A vote was taken on excusing Mr. FULLERTON, and was unanimously in the negative, but the Speaker hastily announced it carried. Calls were made for a count, but the Speaker decided them too late.

Mr. WOODWARD appealed from the decision—but the Speaker decided that no appeal could be taken.

Mr. BRADLEY, Democrat, then moved to reconsider the vote excusing Mr. FULLERTON, and the House agreed by a vote of 60 to 30.

The House then refused to excuse Mr. FULLERTON by Ayes 56, Nays 37. Mr. FULLERTON's name being called, he refused to vote until Mr. LAYLIN's return.

Mr. WOODWARD rose to a question of privilege, and alleged that Mr. FULLERTON had paired off with Mr. LAYLIN only for the purpose of dodging.

Mr. BAKER (Rep.) again moved to excuse Mr. FULLERTON, and the motion was declared carried. The vote was then announced, and the bill was lost, by Ayes 63, Nays 34.

The Republicans voting in the negative with the Democrats, are Messrs. ABBOTT, BAKER, KENNY, LEWIS, and FULLERTON.

Ayes—Messrs. ACKER, KINGMAN, and RICHARDS. All the Americans were present.

The bill to amend the Highway and Bridge law of Queens and Kings Counties was passed.

Mr. HOWELL asked the unanimous consent of the House to exempt the County of Suffolk from the provisions of the bill. Refused.

To require officers acting as Surrogates to give bonds.

To provide for a registry of liens on canal-boats in the Auditor's office.

To incorporate the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart at Rochester.

The afternoon session was consumed in considering private claim bills, several of which were sent to a third reading.

The bill to appropriate money for the support of insane convicts was sent to a third reading. Also the bill to require railroads to publish their rates of freight, and to regulate their way freight.

In the course of the session Mr. HUGGINSON announced the refusal of the House of Representatives to recede from the Crittenden amendment to the Kansas bill. The amendment was received with much applause.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill declaring the use of balance-docks in the City of New-York legal. On coming up for a third reading,

Mr. T. PALMER moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. EGBERT called for the previous question, which was ordered and the bill passed.

The special order, being the Canal and Financial bills, was then taken up. The bill authorizing a loan of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent, subject to a vote of the people for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole,—Mr. LAWRENCE in the Chair.

Mr. RAMSE asked if a provision had been made for a disposition of the premium likely to be realized by a loan at 6 per cent.

Mr. LAWRENCE said the second section of the bill provided that all the money realized should be expended on the Erie Canal enlargement, but if any surplus, it would go to the Sinking Fund. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to transfer $1,500,000 from Erie to the lateral cuts was next considered and debated till a quarter to eleven o'clock, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

Miscellaneous Items.

A singular discovery has been made in relation to the mysterious murder of Miss Adaline Bacon, near Mechanicville, Bucks County, Penn. The Bucks County Gazette of Saturday, states that some boys, playing in a barn, found a knife, thrust their arms into a hole in the wall, and taken course, and drew out a bundle which, upon examination, was found to consist of a white linen shirt and coarse cotton pantaloons, evidently worn by the person who committed the dreadful murder of Adaline Bacon, in October last. The left arm of both shirts was saturated with blood, and there were also to be seen in several other places. The tree in which these articles were found stands in the immediate vicinity where the murder was committed, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

Mr. Sydney Gipson, of Tuscumbia, Ala., last week killed a horse-thief whom he was hired to pursue and capture. The thieves set upon him, when he drew a bowie-knife and killed one. Gipson surrendered himself to a Justice of the Peace, who looked upon the case as one of justifiable homicide, and refused to hold him. When Gipson got home, his fellow-citizens gave him the ovation of a hero, and the papers puff him.

A gang of Baltimore rowdies, attempting to break into the public house of Erasmus Levy, on Monday night, were saluted by a miscellaneous discharge from a horse-pistol of Levy's, loaded with about [illegible] balls. One fellow received three balls in his left foot, and three or four of the other robbers got a ball apiece, whereupon they incontinently retired. It was a very salutary lesson.

The Pennsylvania Regiment for Utah has been fully completed. It numbers 1,000 men, under command of Colonel Breckenridge. A Committee of officers has been appointed to proceed to Washington, and make the tender of the services of the regiment to the President.

The bas-reliefs of the Franklin statue in Boston, have been placed in the panels of the pedestal. The front relief, designed by Richard Greenough, represents Franklin in his printing-office, correcting a form.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Advertiser* notices the arrival, on the 26th ult., of the first vessel this season. It is the earliest arrival at St. Paul ever known in the annals of navigation of that section. The first arrival last year was May 1.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church will meet at Chicago May 20. The Old-School Assembly is to meet at New-Orleans.

[illegible]

The members of the Tammany Society who are now known as "Wanderers" met at the Metropolitan last evening for the purpose of discussing and to prepare for the approaching election of Sachems. The Chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES WARE, who spoke at some length of the absolute necessity of a change in the government of the Society in order to preserve its true character, its property and even its existence. He was followed in a similar strain by Ex-Mayor WOOD, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JOSEPH ROSS, Jr., Mr. C. H. WARDELL, ALLEN M. SMITH, and others. It was stated that the ticket to be nominated by the Foresters would be pledged to carry out the benevolent objects of the Association, and not to interfere with the General Committee or with politics in any way. It was claimed that those who now govern the Association, have departed from the objects for which the society was created; and it was stated that there were some ten members who were living upon private charity, who were entitled to support from the Society. It was stated, also, that two hundred and eight members had enrolled their names as with them in the coming contest, and that several who had not voted for twenty years would be present and aid them by their votes at the election. There is a Vigilance Committee of forty-five—forty in New-York, three in Brooklyn, and two in New-Jersey, who are hard at work.

During the evening, an address to the members of Tammany Society was read by Mr. CHARLES A. MAY, and adopted. The address purports to state a number of facts for consideration, leaving the determination to their own judgment. It says:

We wish you to consider, without reference to the past or present division of persons or interest, the true condition of things in Tammany Hall, and to ask yourselves the question whether a change in the government of the society is not absolutely indispensable to preserve its charter, its property and its existence? You know as well as ourselves that originally this society was established exclusively for benevolent purposes; that it was chartered by the Legislature for these objects alone, at a time when it was extremely difficult to obtain special grants of even this character; that its after diversion to political participancy consisted only in the individual exertions of its members, being never exercised as a body, except upon great, patriotic, public occasions, about which there was little or no difference among the people; that it did not assume a party character until after the war with Great Britain, when, becoming possessed of the proprietary interest in the building of which the Democratic Party of that day held their consultations, it soon became recognized as a semi-political secret society, merely and exclusively for the advancement of the general principles of that party. This was its character and object down to within a few years back. But we have now a very different state of things in Tammany Hall. Not only has the original design been subverted, but, by a bold assumption of party dictation, we find it now transformed into an overshadowing political power—dark, dreadful, and potent. It absorbs all party organization, and attempts to supplant the people's rights by making the Council of Sachems not only the arbitrator of all disputed questions among the people's representatives, but the dictator of party nominations. Assuming the right to exclude from the building any general or nominating Committee which is not under its control, the present Council of Sachems, and their immediate predecessors of the same interest, have placed themselves above and beyond the society itself as well as of the Democratic masses. Forgetting their duties to the society, and that they represent merely the members of that body, numbering at most but a few hundred, they have aimed, and it is feared, too successfully of late, at the absorption of the whole machinery of the Democratic Party.

Reference is then made to the divisions in the Democratic Party during 1856; the healing of the wounds and the succeeding triumph. Then to the difficulties of 1857, when, as claimed, the Sachems for the first time, ignored the people's representatives. The resolutions of the Westchester House Party are noticed as follows:

"The resolutions drafted at the Westchester House on the 6th inst. betray the utter weakness of their cause and the want of confidence in their own strength or success. Instead of defending themselves, or attempting to justify their numerous corruptions, they resort to the usual weapons of desperate men, viz. abuse and falsehood. They charge all opposed to them with being knaves or fools, and add that we wish to distract the Democratic Party and sell Tammany Hall. Our answer is that the result of the last election showed that, whilst we represent 41,000 Democrats, they represent 1,400 Democrats; the precise number of traitors who, under their direction, opposed the regular ticket. Consequently, the assertion that their 1,400 constitute the Democratic Party which the 41,000 wish to distract, is as absurd, that no further reply is necessary; and as to the sale of Tammany Hall, we reply that there is nothing to sell—that under the rule of those men the property has been nearly mortgaged for its full value, besides being subjected to a long lease at a nominal rent. If the interest of Tammany Society in the building was put in the market for sale to-day, the net proceeds would not much more than pay the liabilities and indebtedness which its present managers have created. Besides, it is well known that the men who are really devoted to Tammany Hall, and who wish to restore its original position and power, are those who are associated with us in our present effort at reform. Again: It is charged that we are opposed to the present Administration. This allegation is as false as it is ridiculous. It was the vote that we represent that gave Mr. BUCHANAN his overwhelming majority in this City, and upon which he now relies to sustain him. It will be remembered that the night before the day of the Presidential election, in November, 1856, while ourselves and all good Democrats were absorbed in the necessary preparations, this cabal crept surreptitiously into Tammany Hall, and with but a few members of the Society present, elected over thirty persons of their own clique as members and voters of the society. This was an exhibition of the devotion of the managers to the President, as evinced "on the night before the battle." We do sustain the Administration, and throw back into the teeth of the Free-Soilers of 1848 the charge of insincerity and iniquity in their pretended devotion to the Kansas-Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN. Let them free their own skirts of the foul taint of Black Republican coalition before they impugn our Democracy and fidelity to the Administration.

We are glad to learn by the last resolution of the Westchester House caucus that they admit the necessity of changing their programme so as to present a ticket for Sachems which "shall contain the names of well known and faithful members of the Democratic Party," though we know there is no sincerity in the promise. We defy them to offer a ticket which shall not contain the names of at least seven of the ruling clique who are not pledged in advance to sustain and carry out the behests of the present dynasty, who the world knows not to be "faithful members of the Democratic Party." All we ask is a fair, liberal ticket, which shall represent the whole Democratic Party, to be composed of independent men of high moral and political character, and who are aloof from the past divisions of the party. If these Westchester managers were to offer such a ticket we shall have no opposition to make to it. If, on the contrary, they do not, as in our view they will not, we shall meet them with such a ticket, and shall call upon the true friends of the Administration and the sound Democrats and faithful followers of Tammany to aid us in electing it."

The meeting, which was harmonious, did not adjourn until near 11 o'clock. The Vigilance Committee are to meet this evening at the same place; and the "Regulars" are to meet in the Bowery for the purpose of electing officers.

The Latest Murder at Washington.

From the State, 7th.

One of the brothers DEVLIN is a lawyer, practicing in the Criminal Court, and the other a student-at-law. Mr. DEVLIN, the elder, died some time last Fall, and the two sons and Mrs. Bailey, the sister, resided with their mother. We believe there is also another sister residing in this city. It is generally understood that about two years ago Mr. THOMAS BAILEY, before his marriage with Miss DEVLIN, committed some act for which his brothers-in-law never forgave him. After the marriage, he removed with his wife to Ohio, but recently returned, and was, at the time of his death, engaged in compiling a business directory of Washington. It is said that the brothers also warned him never to come near their mother's house, or they would be revenged upon him. These points, however, were not inquired into at the examination.

It appears from the evidence that the victim called at the house of his wife's mother to visit his wife, and change his clothes. When the brothers found him there, they at once attacked him. He retreated into the yard, and they followed, accompanied by another man. The elder brother (JOHN T. DEVLIN) caught him, threw him down, and held him fast, until the younger one struck several fatal blows with a dirk-knife at his heart, causing instant death. They were at once arrested by officer BRADLEY, assisted by others; but their unknown accomplice escaped. They were taken before Justice GUSTARD.

The Leviathan is Coming!

From the Portland Advertiser of April 7.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who came passenger in the Indian, at this port—and were happy to hear him contradict most emphatically the report published in our paper of Tuesday, to the effect that the work on the *Leviathan* had about stopped—that but few men were at work upon her,—that there is no machinery in her yet, &c.

The gentleman informs us that, just before he left England, he visited the monster steamship. That there are 1,700 men hard at work upon her, that her machinery is already in, and everything is being driven as fast as man can do it. The desire on the part of the overseers to prevent all impediments to the work going on as rapidly as possible, is so great that a passport to go on board of her can be secured by visitors, but they should incorporate the workmen—and our informant was enabled to get on board only by personal acquaintance with Captain HARRISON, who kindly took him over the ship, introducing him to the foremen, and other [illegible] in the highest terms. She is being fitted up in the most costly and tasteful manner, regardless of expense, and strong hopes of getting her ready for sea in July. This is good news, and we are rejoiced to be able to record it from an absent a source.

Lecture by Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., on "Fair Play for Women."

Last evening the second of the course of lectures in aid of the "Shirtmakers' and Seamstresses' Union," was delivered by Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., before a large and intelligent audience. Mr. CURTIS chose for his subject: "Fair Play for Women." He began by congratulating himself that on the theme he had chosen, there was no lyceum, no church, no party, not even a committee, to be compromised by my plain speaking. This, though a new subject, had already a literature of its own. It already counted a brilliant list of advocates; and many views which might seem novel, or, at least, unusual to his audience, were as familiar to those who had seriously thought of the question as "the flowers of May;" and when we saw that something ought to be done and that something might be done, we would soon enough begin to consider how it should be done. Just in the degree that the world advanced, every question of right and responsibility in human relations was sure to come to the most certain discussion. It did no good to lose our tempers and call bad names. We might indeed suppress debate, when the subject was but an infant, by laughing merely; but when the poor little baby of a question that we laughed at, had grown to be a vigorous problem, determined to be resolved, without the slightest respect for bugaboo, and quite able to endure being called vulgar and atheistic, and all the other cries of mad-dog, and when it became strong enough to hold our fists and pummel us with its own, we would very soon have to come to terms, or be reduced to an intellectual and moral jelly. [Laughter.] So, in our day, the Woman's question was coming to be quite robust. It might be an infant still, but it was a very noisy infant, and certainly was doing quite as well as could be expected. The question whether women have the same fair play for their faculties in the world that men have for theirs had become an absorbing and all-important query indeed, and was not likely to be extinguished with a sneer or put off with sops and sugar much longer. The question was not whether women were men, or whether there were differences of duties arising from difference of sex. In a general and poetic way, man might be called the head, and woman the heart; man the intellectual and directing force, woman the receptive and modifying force. It was an instinctive requirement that every woman should be essentially womanly—though womanly could not not be defined—as that every man should be truly manly. The sexes had domestic relations in common, but each had duties and claims beyond the kitchen and the nursery. But, notwithstanding this, the inferior position of woman in human society was apparent equally in the history of savage and of civilized nations. Among primitive nations, woman belonged to the man who seized her first; and the earlier books of the Old Testament showed how she was regarded by the Hebrews, who were polygamists, and among whom she was kept and sold like slaves. St. Paul was always a Jew in regard to woman, and many of the early Christian Fathers were positive pagans in their notions as to her duties and position. [Here the lecturer discussed the position of woman under the Egyptians, the Grecians, the Romans, among the Oriental nations and the Northern races, tracing her social progress through the chivalric and Elizabethan ages, down to more recent times.] In the history of literature, as showing the history of women, he knew nothing more touching or beautiful than the words that well out of all the filth of the seventeenth century, written by a London hosier, DEVON, who proposed, in his essay on "Projects," the plan of a college for woman, and declared, in a strain of simple, poetic, manly respect, unequaled since SHAKESPEARE, but still indicative of the general social feeling of his day: "I cannot think that God made them so delicate, so glorious creatures, to be only safeguards of his house, drudges and slaves. A woman well-bred and virtuous furnished with all the additional accompaniments of knowledge and behavior, is a creature without comparison; her society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments. She is all softness and sweetness, love and delight." In the Eighteenth century women were the toasts of convivial hours, the toys of passionate moments, the puppets of a court, the slaves of parents and of brothers, the drudges of the household and of the field. In England a Judge gravely held, from under his horse-hair wig, that a man might beat his wife with a stick as large as his thumb, and the women immediately petitioned him to know the size of the judicial thumb. But if it had not been larger than his wit or his heart, a cord of such sticks would not have made the size of the little finger.

The whole theory of modern society was that of the Cochin China proverb, that woman's hearts bear a good deal of breaking, and Goody Barlowe, towards the end of the last century, expressed the common opinion of what was called and is called the sphere of woman, when she simpered in her languid verses on flowers:

"Gay without toil, and lovely without art,
They spring to cheer the same and gladden heart;
Nor blush, my fair, to own you copy these,
Your best, your sweetest empire is to please."

This was precisely the sentiment urged by every slave-merchant on every Circassian girl that he brought to the market at Constantinople, and precisely the same lesson was inculcated by scheming mammas in Paris, London, and New-York.

Mr. CURTIS proceeded to vindicate the right and capacity of women to take rank with men in the studio, the school-room, the study, the lecture-room—in all departments of intellectual activity, and all efforts for the social amelioration of both sexes, and concluded by able and eloquently urging her claims to the right of suffrage, and answering all objections thereto. He was enthusiastically applauded throughout.

The Utah Army.

The following cheerful note from an officer in the Army of Utah, has been received by the Adjutant-General, in this City:

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., Feb. 26, 1858.

DEAR MAJOR: The army continues in excellent health and spirits, and maintains a military enthusiasm and order rarely exhibited. Officers all well.

F. J. P.

Maj. J. McDOWELL, Head-quarters of the Army, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All letters must be addressed to the Proprietors, or to HENRY J. RAYMOND, No. 80 Nassau-street.

Direct Trade Between Chicago and Liverpool.

From the Chicago Journal of April 5.

DETROIT, Friday, April 2, 1858.

I have seen an article copied in several of the leading papers, taken from the Chicago Journal, which reads as follows:

"The attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool, by sailing vessels, has failed.—Mr. KENNARD, the gentleman who spent most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money in it."

In contradiction to the above, you can say that six vessels will sail on or before the first of June next, from our Western Lakes, direct for Liverpool, with the intention of establishing direct trade.

Yours, D. C. PIERCE.

CAR ACCIDENT.—HENRY SEAWEN, in attempting Tuesday evening to jump on the forward platform of an Eighth-avenue car while in motion, made a misstep and fell in front of the car, fracturing his shoulder-blade and receiving internal injuries. He was taken by the Ninth Ward Police to his residence, corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden-lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse

No. 56 Murray-street.

Where I offer for sale

VERNON CHINA, DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS, Vases, Card-Baskets, spittoons, Cologne-Bottles, &c.,

PARIAN MARBLE STATUETS,

BOHEMIAN AND BELGIAN GLASSWARE, Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the newest productions in Bohemian Fancy Colored Glassware, Glass Shades, French Bronzes, and other fancy articles.

I desire to inform gentlemen, intending to visit France, that my firm in Paris, Rue Paradis Poissonnière No. 32, will attend to the purchase, packing, and shipment of any Parisian goods, for a moderate commission.

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
No. 56 Murray-st., New-York.

Spring Clothing
Now ready,
For Men and Boys.
A superior assortment of
Spring Clothing,
Spring overcoats,
Business coats,
Pants and Vests.
At moderate prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S Sewing Machines. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S new family Sewing Machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Elegant Silver-plated Tea Sets, URNS, CASTERS, SPOONS, FORKS, WAITERS, ENTREE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., OF THE FINEST QUALITY, warranted to have the full weight of silver as marked upon them, and will be sold at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Lace and Muslin Curtains.
" " " "
AT REDUCED PRICES.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 321 Broadway.

Hunt, Webster & Co.'s
Improved Light-stitch Sewing Machines.
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, NOURISHING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Boots and Shoes.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE CITY IS AT
BROOKS'
No. 376 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Italian Braid Hats.
The best manufacture of the popular manufactured STRAW HAT for this season's trade have now been received and are being opened by the undersigned on the HAVELOCK BLOCK.
A comparison of the above with the Swiss manufacture of last year is respectfully solicited.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

Extra Security.
The most thoroughly BURGLAR-PROOF, as well as FIRE-PROOF SAFES ever manufactured, now offered by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Will Issue To-day.
GENTLEMEN'S CONCERT CAPS,
for Concert, Opera and Theatres.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Suitable Shoes for Parlor and Promenade.—CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 812 Broadway, contains a superb stock of Boots and Shoes for all classes, sexes and ages. Fine French calfskin Boots. Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes for Children, &c., can be purchased very cheap at CANTRELL'S, and the quality of his articles is of unsurpassed excellence. Families who want to be well served and honestly dealt with, should buy their foot-coverings at CANTRELL'S.

To Let—To a small and respectable family, part of a two-story and attic house, No. 140 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; front and back parlor and bedroom, closets, pantries, &c., on second floor, room in the attic, with grate; front basement, with new range; hot and cold water, gas, privileges in back yard. House newly painted and in complete order; references required and given. Inquire at No. 346 Grand-st.

The Voice.—TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.—BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Sold by all druggists.

Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Fire-Proof Champion Safe Warerooms and office removed to No. 251 Broadway. The premises have been enlarged, and form the exclusive sale of these celebrated Safes. The rooms are the most extensive, and the assortment the largest in the world. Persons in want of Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes are invited to call and examine.
S. C. HERRING & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.—Largest stock in the World.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms exclusively for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have invariably proven over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

Chase's $18 Sewing Machine is little liable to get out of order, makes a beautiful, firm and straight stitch, and sews on thick cloth or the finest muslin, with either silk or thread. It is warranted for one year. New-York Wire Railing Depôt, No. 312 Broadway.
C. T. DUPONT.

Household Furniture.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 136 Chambers st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor-House.

Ladies' and Misses' Gaiter Boots from 12½c. to 20c., Slippers, Ties, and Buskins, from 6c. to 10c. per pair; with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. Every article has now been reduced to the Old Prices. Ladies, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 297 Canal-st.

Radical Cure Truss Office—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins; and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

India Rubber Gloves for home cleaning, gardening and care of flowers, render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and very useful where other gloves are spoiled. For sale at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

Barthelet's Sewing Machines—For tailors, boot, vest, dress-makers, and general use. Office No. 439 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
"These machines make excellent work."—New-York Sun.

Misses and Children's Silver Gray and Tan Colored Bloomers and Hose, the finest assortment ever offered to the trade, by A. LELAND & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye.—Only 50 a box. Black or brown not in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also Infallible Ointment for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, by the Rev. D. E. Lockwood, Mr. WILLIAM BURNS to Miss [illegible], all of this City.

CRAWFORD—WILKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Mr. DAVID CRAWFORD to Miss CORNELIA H. WILKINS, both of this City.

LOVE—STEARNS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, by the Rev. E. E. Swanson, Mr. ELIAS B. LOVELL, of St. Andrews, Orange Co., N. Y., to Mrs. MARIA H. STEARNS, of this City.

BIRDS—FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., JOHN BIRDS, Jr., to Miss CORNELIA FORD, daughter of the late George H. Ford, all of Brooklyn.

[illegible]—On Thursday, April 1, at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., Mr. A. J. BLAKE to Miss MARIA E. WHITEHOUSE, daughter of Edward Whitehouse, Esq.

PICKERSGILL—[illegible].—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, by the Rev. J. J. Wells, the Rev. JAMES M. PICKERSGILL, pastor of the Church of the Quaker Bridge, Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss ANNIE M. NELSON, of Brooklyn.

[illegible].—At Washington City, Tuesday, April 6, by the Rev. R. P. Dillingham, Mr. JAMES F. [illegible], of Brooklyn, to Miss CATHARINE [illegible], daughter of the late Chief-Justice Cooley, of New-York.

DIED.

HOTZ.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, at the residence of his uncle, Geo. W. HOTZOM, No. 83 West 26th st., LEWIS CRAWFORD HOTZ, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Madison-av. and 29th st.

KNYTELMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, Mrs. SUSANNA KNYTELMAN, aged 70 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 15 State-st., 12½ (Friday) morning, at 11½ o'clock.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, at 2 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM CUMMINGS, a policeman, attached to the Twentieth Precinct, New-York, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends, and members of the Police Department, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 237 9th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day (Friday.)

REILLY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, BRYAN REILLY, of Woodfield, near Rathdrinagee, County Wicklow, Ireland, in the 80th year of his age.

The family and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 West Broadway, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

QUINN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, MARY A., wife of the late Leonard Curtis, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Charles L. and Edward F. Curtis, and of John F. Farrar, her son-in-law, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 East 22d st.

HYNARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, EMMA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Lilla Ann and Augustus Hynard, aged 1 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of Hope Lodge, No. 346, F. and A. M., and Metropolitan Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Renwick st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

SUTTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, of consumption, Mrs. MARIA S. SUTTON, wife of John Sutton, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 West 26th st.

Note.—Mobile, N. H., papers please copy.

HAGE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 8, Geo. R. SMITH, son of Wm. H. and Charlotte Hage, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 279 West 23d st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANZ.—In this City, on Thursday, April 8, after a lingering illness, LADISE FRANZ, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 14 Ludlow-st., without further invitation.

TURK.—On Wednesday, March 31, CHARLOTTE TURK, aged 4 years, and on Monday, April 5, WM. TURK, aged 3 years, both sons of Wm. and Abby Turk.

BURTON.—At Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, April 7, PHEBE, wife of Peter K. Burton, aged 54 years and 9 days.

DURAND.—At Tappentown, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Monday, April 5, JOSEPH DURAND, in the 82d year of his age.

TUTTLE.—In Newark, N. J., Tuesday, April 6, of spinal disease, DELIA M. TUTTLE, daughter of the late Ashbel and Harriet Tuttle, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 176 Warren-st., Newark. Her remains will be removed to Whitepaint, Morris Co., N. J., for interment.

JAENICKE.—At Westport, Conn., on Wednesday morning, April 7, JOSEPH JAENICKE, M. D., eldest son of the late Dr. Joseph Jaenicke, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., immediately upon the arrival of the

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have the pleasure of informing our lady patrons and friends, that on the 1st of April next we shall offer a new assortment of

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

AT ONE PRICE, FOR CASH, WITHOUT ABATEMENT OR DRAWBACK,

BEAUTIFUL, CHASTE and ELEGANT

Assortment of

SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

most important, and one of the cheapest and most desirable assortments of NEW GOODS that will be offered at retail during the season; and we wish it to be understood that the best taste and facilities on the spot, through our resident Agent there, can command.

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

Of the best quality, in all shades.

Mitts, 12 cents; Ladies', 62½ cents; Gentlemen's, 81.

The second lot of Gloves is equal, if not superior, to any Gloves ever sold in this country.

Also, a few pieces of the choicest styles of INDIA SILKS, at $2 per yard.

Also, a few pieces of Lustrous, at our

JOBBING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 29 Chambers and 20 Reed sts.

Our usual

ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Adapted to every part of the

UNION,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest ruling cash prices for

Cash or approved 4 months' Bank Paper.

N. B.—No goods retailed at our Wholesale Rooms. No. 29 Chambers st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

LADIES,

GRACE AND BEAUTY

endowed upon the ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHEREWOOD'S

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

with the

ADJUSTABLE RUFFLE,

Patented April, 1857,

which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beautiful garment ever introduced. For in shape, use, the weight being only 12 ounces.

ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHEREWOOD'S

CELEBRATED SKIRTS

are Stamped with their Trade Mark,

AND NONE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

Sold only at all the principal places in the United States and Canada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

G. R. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 334 Broadway,

(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Offer to the public sale of the

Largest and best selected Stocks of

CARPETINGS

to be found in this country, a part of which is

The entire Stock of a large Importing House

declining business, which will be sold

20 per cent less than the cost of importation.

1,000 pieces

INGRAIN CARPETING, $1 per yard.

500 pieces

INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.

At Retail for Cash only.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,

NO. 359 BROADWAY,

Opposite the City Hall,

Are now receiving and offer at

PANIC PRICES

FOR

CASH,

ON APPROVED CREDIT,

RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

KID GLOVES,

MITTS,

SHAWLS,

MANTILLAS, &c.

Also, a large stock of

FRENCH FLOWERS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

NOS. 39 AND 41 CHAMBERS-STREET,

(Sixth Store, Column and De Forest,)

Are now offering and offering for sale a fine variety of

BERBERAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC,

AND OTHER PRINTS,

At the lowest market price.

MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Lawrence, Oxford, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,

AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.

Also, an

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,

From Auction and Private sale.

Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the family or a retail store.

NO. 415 BROADWAY.

THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO!

or

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

By the Assignees of G. R. WILLIAMS & CO., at which time the entire balance of the stock will be offered at prices far below the cost of production and importation.

The property remaining comprises

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Also, a valuable stock of

FINE LINENS IN TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND SHEETINGS of all widths, &c., &c.

Hidden other merchandise usually found in first-class Dry Goods establishments.

REMEMBER—No. 415 BROADWAY.

One door south of Canal-st.

REAL LACES.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a superb selection of NEW LACES and EMBROIDERIES of their own importation.

POINT LACE,

FLOUNCINGS, BERTHES,

CAPES, SCARFS,

COLLARS, SETS,

BARBES and COIFFURES,

BLACK THREAD LACE,

MANTILLAS, POINTS,

SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS,

VEILS, CAPES,

COIFFURES, BARBES,

Also, a beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

manufactured expressly for their retail trade.

No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open NEW SPRING GOODS of their own importation, and a splendid assortment of new and desirable dress goods.

SILKS,

GRENADINES, BAREGES,

GRENADINES, MUSLINS, PRINTS,

BRILLIANTS, POULE DE CHEVRE,

DOUBLE JUPE and ROBES A VOLANT

of every description.

FAMILY MOURNING.

PINE APPLE DRESSES

GANTS JOUVIN.

No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1858.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We are ready to exhibit our Spring assortment of

LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, POINTS, &c.

all new and fresh goods of this season's importation and manufacture, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and cheapness. Also, a full stock of

SPRING SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION

of every description, at very low prices.

F. R. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 39 and 39 Chambers st., up stairs.

THE GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

is distinguished for the completeness and variety of its appointments.

SILK TRAVELING SCARFS, TIES, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, just received, and for sale at prices of UNIVERSAL MODERATION.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRESS GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

Corner of Grand and Orchard sts.

Are making daily additions to their stock of DRESS GOODS of NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all those buyers who will examine it.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 705 BROADWAY,

Have just opened

EMBROIDERIES and LACES,

Of their own importation, which will be found equal to anything ever before offered, and at moderate prices.

MILLER & DAY,

WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,

corner Greene and Franklin sts., New-York.

DAMAGED BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH Poplins, Steady and Colored Fancy Cassimeres, Satin Stripes, Drap de Ete for men's wear; Pink and Sky Ginghams, Linens, Linen Diaper, Damasks, Towels, &c., just received and for sale by

WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Gallatin-st.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AND UNTRIMMED HATS, Bonnets and Caps. The ladies are invited to call and examine Spring styles now ready at No. 363 Grand-st., near Clinton-st.

LEWIS F. TIERNAN.

DRY GOODS.

BRIDAL GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,

No. 347 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

REMOVAL.

SMITH & BROUWER,

Importers and Manufacturers of

NECK TIES,

Have removed to

NO. 65 WARREN-ST.

TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN

APPLETON'S BUILDING.

Apply to

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE WITH water, gas, &c., No. 92 Hammond-st.

The modern brick house No. 109 East 27th-st.

The modern brown-stone front house No. 104 Lexington-av.

The store and dwelling house No. 749 3d-av.

The basement brick House No. 200 Greene-st.

The large store, &c., on second floor of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

The third and fourth floors of Nos. 172 and 176 Greenwich-st., suitable for jobbers.

The three-story brick house No. 20 West 14th-st.

A beautiful country seat on Flatbush Plains.

The three-story modern brick house No. 151 East 60th-st.

Apply at No. 128 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 19 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence on Broadway, late Division-av., Brooklyn, about 10 minutes by stage from the ferries. The house contains 12 rooms, bath, &c. Large garden. Well stocked with choice fruit, gardener's cottage, &c. The premises are in perfect order, having just been painted throughout. Rent moderate, to a good tenant. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to D. M. MONROE, No. 21 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or THOMAS IRWIN, Jr., Nos. 21 and 23 Platt-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house in 32d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. in good order, containing 11 rooms, with heaters, range, gas, bath, water closets, &c. Also, the lower part of house No. 346 West 17th-st., consisting of parlors, basements, &c., ten rooms, with range, chandeliers, heaters, &c.; $450 per annum. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 126 West 21st-st., before 10 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 110 FIRST-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, consisting of front basement, front and back parlors on first floor, two front bedrooms in third floor, and seven pantries, large yard attached, good cellar, no rear buildings; can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars, inquire at No. 12 Avenue A.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses in 22d-st., opposite London Terrace, containing all the latest improvements; rent $1,300 each. Also, one on 23d-st., in complete order, with all the conveniences; $1,100. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 126 West 21st-st., before 10 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS AND FIVE LARGE bedrooms, just painted, papered and put in first rate order, gas fixtures, and only two minutes' walk from South Ferry. Also, a handsome brick house, 10 minutes' walk from ferry; has gas fixtures, range, &c. Apply No. 11 Atlantic st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE SECOND FLOOR of house No. 154 West 35th-st.; consisting front and back room, each having a small one off; closets, with wash-basins and croton, open into each larger room; gas, bath and water closet on same floor. Rent $250. A gentleman and his wife preferred.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FROM $650 TO $800—SEVeral first class, moderate-sized, three and four story, high-stoop, English basement houses, with all modern improvements, corner of 38th-st. and 3d-av., in a block of thirteen houses, one on excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE FIVE-STOry house No. 50 White-st., near Broadway, containing about twenty-two rooms, well calculated for a genteel boarding house; or it will be rented for business purposes. For terms, apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 14, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic brick house, with sub-cellar, No. 4 Ashland-place, or Ferry-st., near Jefferson Market; it is replete with the modern improvements and finished in the best manner. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of L. ROSENTHAL, No. 30 Beach-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE WHOLE OR PART of the three-story modern finished dwelling house, either furnished or unfurnished; has gas, range, &c. If a suitable tenant offers for the whole of the house, the owner will, if desired, take the rent in board. For terms, apply at No. 162 Dean-st., near Bond.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 142 West 40th-st. House is new, has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in complete order. Rent $600, to a private family only. Price $7,000. Apply to E. S. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at the house between 3 and 5 o'clock daily.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG—THE TWO-story frame dwelling house, with eight adjoining lots, corner of 1st and South 12th sts., two hundred feet from the ferry to James-st. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesman's Bank, or at No. 36 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, AT NO. 448 WATER-st. second and third floors, well lighted, hoist-wheel and easy of access; well adapted to any business requiring steady power; convenient room and good location. Apply on the premises, or to C. & E. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house No. 136 East 20th-st., near the 3d-av., containing gas-fixtures, Croton, bathe, water closets, &c., suitable for a small family. Rent $450 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 140 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR PLUMBERS, LARGE gas fitters, power press printers dealers in lead pipe, shot, &c., or any business requiring substantial large buildings, Nos. 44 and 46 Cedar-st., front of shot tower, 40 feet front, five stories. Apply to Mr. COGGIN, No. 61 Centre st., next door.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, ten acres of ground, a good garden, a stable and a variety of fruit. Inquire of JACOB VAN WINKLE, opposite the Academy, or of JAMES A. ALEXANDER, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES, AT NO. 34 PINE-STREET, over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. Apply at the above place from 11 to 2 o'clock; or No. 330 West-st. from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

JOHN E. HOUGLAND.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house, one of a block recently built, with modern improvements, large yard, pleasantly situated in one of the best built streets in the vicinity of 4th-av. and 27th-st. Rent $600. Apply to E. PENROSE, No. 234 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 6th-av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of H. F. GOODSPEED, corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMINGDALE, A TWO-STORY and basement cottage, in excellent condition, pleasantly located; garden, with flowers and fruit. Rent very moderate. For particulars, apply on the premises, 74th-st., near Broadway, or at No. 128 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING house No. 231 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, complete with every convenience; gas fixtures; bathing-room, furnace, range, &c. Rent $600. Apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 10 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment dwellings, Nos. 84 and 86 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av., finished with all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 189 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE house No. 147 West 11th-st., in perfect order, containing all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, to H. L. COTHEAL, No. 28 Old-slip.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-TERRACE, HOBOKEN, front basement, front room and bedroom in second story, and bedroom in third story. Address PATTERSON, Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence at South Yonkers. Good house, handsome garden, plenty of fruit. Cheap. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, desirably located; contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 120 West-st.

TO BE LET—PART OF A NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to a small family; location good, and convenient to ferries and cars. Rent $10 a month. Address FRANKLIN, Times office.

TO LET.—NOS. 120 AND 181 EAST TWENTIETH-st., near 3d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; rent $700 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 140 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 109 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET, between 1st and 2d avs., with gas, Croton, bath, &c., and will be put in good order. Rent $720. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 140 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 46 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements, to a small genteel family. Rent $500. Can be seen after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT—THE LARGE STORE No. 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st., well calculated for a carpet, furniture or looking-glass store. Inquire of WM. B. SKIDMORE, No. 36 Clinton-place.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rent. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THREE STORES, ONE BASEMENT AND four lofts, in Canal-st. near Broadway. Apply at No. 184 Chambers st.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON Warburton-avenue, in Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A STORE IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHkill, opposite Newburgh. For particulars inquire of D. KENNEDY, No. 52 William st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. E. THERSBY, or S. S. HALL, on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE APARTMENTS, ETC., WITH very large back yard, in a convenient, central part of the town, in Broadway, will suit the general trade, if wanted, to a small family, with a few light rooms, and water, has GAS, and is well furnished. Apply on the premises, No. 11 Prince-st., near Mercer-st., Hallroad, in the afternoon.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN, FOR TWO YEARS, A COTTAGE, with lots 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, in cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest selection for ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and greenery; the cottage contains vestibule, parlor, kitchen and pantry, with a fine collection of choice growing vines; a fruit-house for grapes, and a stable for one horse; a more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. A more romantic or extensive view of the bay and city, and the water cool is most desirable. For further particulars, apply at the premises, or at the office of WM. H. WOOD, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York, or to JOHN B. KING, No. 241 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling, over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., consisting of 24 large airy rooms, on three floors, high cellings, and furnished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, range, &c.—a very desirable location for a large genteel family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT—AT YORKVILLE, EIGHTY-SIXTH-st., a house, 12 rooms, Croton water, stable and two acres of ground for $700.

A house and 2½ acres at Castleton, Staten Island, near the landing, $300.

Also, No. 487 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, about 300 feet from each, $1,000. Apply at No. 487 4th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. Will be rented only to a private family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, at a low rent; furniture of most superior quality; one of the finest houses in the vicinity of 4th-av. and Union-square. Also, a neat and commodious cottage, with barn, stable, and 2 acres of land, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, immediately upon the water; for one or more years. Address Box No. 503, Post-Office.

TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—LOTS Nos. 206, 208 and 210 Water-st.; also, to rent, at New-Rochelle, a first-class country seat, near the Hamilton-avenue, with or without land. Apply at Hamilton-avenue, near the village, or at 206 Water-st., New-York. N. B.—Wanted, a competent and responsible man to work 30 acres of land on shares.

LEASE FOR SALE OR LOTS TO LET.—Property on the south side of 20th-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 112 feet on the street. On the property there is a substantially built shed, 42x50; also, a stable accommodating ten head. Terms very favorable. Apply to A. A. DENMAN, 20th-st. and N. R., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—A BRICK BUILDING, 50 FEET front, 30 feet deep, 18-inch walls; 3 stories of 9 feet 10 height; good dry cellar, 10 feet in the clear. Would, with some alterations, be suitable for manufacturing purposes. Would be rented for a term of years to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 32½ Wall-st.

STORE TO LET.—No. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, SIX-story store. Rent $1,700.

No. 104 John-st., five-story store. Rent $1,700.

No. 92 John st., first floor and cellar. Rent $750.

No. 192 William-st., large second floor, 45 feet front.

Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE.—THE OWNER and occupant of a modern 3-story house will let to a small, respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story, with privilege of bath-room, &c. Rent $300. Apply at No. 150 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 10 to 12.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 70 Christopher-st. It has gas through-out, Croton water, bath-room and gas-fixtures. It is now being put in complete repair, and painted throughout. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, in South 8th-st., near 4th-st. Also, English-basement house No. 16 South 4th-st. All in perfect order. Gas, water, &c., complete. Inquire of J. S. MESEROLE, basement City Bank Building.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE AT A LOW RENT. The advertiser, having unexpectedly no use for his house, will let the English basement house in 32d-st., opposite the Blind Asylum grounds, furnished, to a small family. Two rooms with partial board are required. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 19 Nassau st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A NEW three-story brick house, on the eastern side of Ryerson-st., near Gates-av.; situation healthy, and convenient to churches and city railroad. Rent very low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. P. WATROUS, Gates-av., corner of Grand; or F. HOWE, 160 Front-st., New-York.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly erected first-class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 31st-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to F. HALSTED, No. 82 Murray-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st. and Broadway, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 82 Murray-st., up stairs.

$275.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL genteel house on Hicks-st., near Degraw, five minutes' walk from either Hamilton or South Ferry; it contains five sleeping rooms, dining-room, kitchen and under-cellar, and is in superior condition.

TO LET—STORE NO. 203 GRAND-ST., CORNER of Mott, and store and basement No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry; both excellent situations for business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 189 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—THE THREE FINE large stores in the new buildings Nos. 203, 207 and 209 Canal-st., would be rented with or without the basements. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 189, Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 86 East 12th-st., for one or more years. Rent $1,050. Also, the large brick stable No. 48 East 2d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., Attorney, &c.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-YORK.—A rare chance for a small genteel family where the rent can be paid with boarding a gentleman and lady, and giving suitable room for a dentist. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address DENTIST, Box No. 2,349, with circumstances and name.

LOTS TO LET.—TEN OR TWELVE VACANT Lots to let, foot of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the office of the Hartford Coal Company No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JAMES BELL, No. 45 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, two rooms, 20x75, lighted on three sides, with doors eight feet wide; also, several smaller rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to F. M. WILSON, No. 117 Prince-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING house No. 263 West 18th-st. It is comfortably arranged, and has gas fixtures, Croton water and bath-room. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

TO LET—A FINE ROOM LOCATED ON CANAL and Centre sts., suitable for a show room or a manufactory, being 105 feet long by 25 feet; well lighted. Inquire of T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STABLE TO LET.—THE STABLE NO. 30 S. 10th-st., between the 6th and 6th avs. Stalls for three horses and large coach house. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, CORner of Canal and Elm sts., with 14 windows each, and a northwest light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN DESIRABLE rooms by applying immediately at No. 82 East 23d-st. A fine suite of parlors on the first floor to let.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, 88 No. 114 Cliff st. Apply to J. C. BULL & SONS, No. 103 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR PART OF A house, including six rooms, either in New York or Brooklyn, for $150 or $200. The occupants of the remaining part of the house must be Americans. Best of references given and required. Address, with particulars, RENT, *Agriculturist* office, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A gentleman with a moderate sized family desires to hire a furnished country house for the summer months. Rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address T., Box No. 1,400, Post-Office, stating location, number of rooms, conveniences, rent, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CORNER house and lot, or one with a stable and carriage house, suitable for a physician. Price not to exceed $10,000. Address, stating size, price, &c., Doctor J., Times office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER, WITH all the modern improvements, for a private family. Immediate possession wanted, between 4th and 7th avs., 14th and 26th sts. Address W. M., Post-Office, Box 3,643.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO GO TO Newport, R. I. She must be thoroughly acquainted with her business and have good City references. Apply at room No. 171 New-York Hotel, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 2 WASHINGTON-place, corner Thorner-st., known as the Julien Hotel, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Inquire of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 87 William-st.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, for a private family, between Amity and 40th sts., and convenient to Broadway. Address T. G. B., Times office, stating rent, &c.

BARTLETT & CO., NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS, Sewing machine needles of every description, Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Gipsy & Baker, Bradshaw, Weed, Grover & Webster, Gibbs, and every other style always on hand or made to order. Office and salesroom, No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal st., up stairs. New-York.

THE NEW SUSPENSARY BANDAGE OR RIDING BELT—The most efficacious instrument for curing or relieving painful enlargement or relaxation of the scrotum and its appendages that ever was invented. For sale by Messrs. BELLUCCI & CO., No. 630 Broadway, and J. & J. GODDINGTON, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] with all the modern improvements, and in the best order, situated in each of the following streets, viz.: Greene, Lafayette, Bedford, Carmine, Bleecker, Hudson, Grove, Christopher, Washington, Varick, Clarkson, Leroy, Bedford, Lexington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, Gouverneur, Rivington, Stanton, Houston, Delancey, Rutgers, Pitt, Willett, Suffolk, Clinton, Ludlow, Eldridge, Allen, Pitt, Norfolk, Orchard, Ludlow, Essex, Forsyth, Chrystie, Columbia, Lewis, Green, Gerard, Willis, Morris, Cedar, Washington, Greenwich, Varick, Macdougal, Sullivan, Thompson, Spring, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Sullivan, Crosby, Lafayette, Baxter, Mulberry, Mott, Pearl, Cherry, Water, Market, Oliver, Division, Madison, Catharine, Henry, Montgomery, Willett, Rutgers, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Scammel, Division, Market, Rivington, Stanton, Houston, Delancey, Rutgers, Henry

AUCTION SALES.

Bryan Brennan, Auctioneer.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

Administrators' Sale of the entire stock of J. F. FRENCH, Jeweler, Madison-st., Detroit.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Sunday), April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 78 Madison-st., a general assortment of Jewelry, consisting of Watches, Chains, Rings, Pins, Ear-rings, Lockets, Bracelets, Thimbles, Gold Pens, Pencils, Spectacles, Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, Napkin Rings, Cups, Goblets, Pitchers, Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Stereoscopes, Pictures, Photographic Materials, Stereoscopic Views, Photographs

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening, in the Hall corner Grand and Elm streets. Mr. Wilson, the President, occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of City auditors for the purchase of a school site in the Twenty-second Ward, accompanied by a resolution providing for the appropriation of $2,000 for the purchase thereof, was submitted for adoption by the Board of the Ward.

A resolution to comply with this appropriation was referred to the Twenty-first Ward, and was adopted by a majority.

A motion referring the whole matter to the Committee on Finance was offered and debated also.

Resolutions were lost by large majorities, and the motion was accepted by a vote of 17 to 11.

A motion to suspend the rules of the Board for the purpose of taking up the application of the Twenty, for a school site appropriation, was lost, for want of a two-thirds vote.

The Board recess for the evening being the election for Superintendent, was then taken up.

Messrs. Kidney and Freeman were appointed tellers.

Three votes were cast, of which Mr. Randall received 22; Hatch, 1, and Mr. Thomas L. Mc. Kenzie he declined, redeclared for two years from the expiration of his present term of office.

A motion was resolved to proceed with the election of an Assistant Superintendent.

The result of the ballot was announced as follows: For Mr. Duncan, 26 votes; Mr. Messmer, J. O'Donnell, 10; Hatch, 1. Total, 37 votes.

Mr. Duncan was declared duly elected for two years from the 1st of June next. (Mr. O'Donnell was not a candidate, and was voted for against his express wish.)

The report of the Committee on Normal Schools was then taken up, the adoption of the following resolution, having been brought up, as being the last special order:

Resolved, That no certificate be granted hereafter lower than that known as grade B; and on and after Jan. 1, 1859, no certificate lower than that now known as grade A, the standard being that now adopted in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

It was moved to amend this resolution by inserting the word "hereafter," the words, "after the first day of January next."

The Chairman of the Committee accepted the amendment.

It was further moved to amend by striking out of that resolution, as amended, all after the words "Grade A."

Another amendment was offered, to the effect that on and after the first January, no certificate should be granted to any teacher in any Grammar School under the grade of A.

The question was carried.

A motion to refer the whole matter back to the Normal School Committee, to be reported again to the Board in the shape of a bye-law, was lost.

The following amendment, which was the third offered, was adopted:

Resolved, That on and after September 1, 1858, no teacher shall be employed in any Grammar School who has not a certificate of Grade A. The question shall not be so construed as to vacate the place of any teacher now employed in any such Grammar School, by reason of the expiration of the term of any teacher's present existing certificate.

Difficulty arose as to whether or not this amendment provided that for Primary Schools no teacher should be appointed under the Grade B. The Clerk decided that it did.

A motion was again made to refer the whole subject back to the Committee, and again lost.

An amendment was then offered, providing that on and after January 1, 1860, no certificate lower than that for Grade A, be granted to teachers of Grammar Schools, and no certificate lower than that for Grade B be granted to teachers of Primary Schools, and that teachers of Primary Schools, to obtain their certificates of Grade B, be not required to pass the examination in Algebra and Geometry.

A motion to refer the whole subject back was again put and lost.

The latter part of the last amendment was offered separately.

The previous question was called for, and sustained by a vote of 21 to 11.

The amendment providing for teachers holding certificates of grade B in the primary schools, an examination in not required in Algebra and Geometry, but that such certificate shall not qualify the teacher holding it for teaching in a Grammar School, was adopted. The amendment previously passed, with the amendment just adopted, was again put as a whole, by the Secretary, and adopted by 27 to 2.

The next resolution contained in the report of the Normal School Committee, was, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, it being now 10 o'clock, taken up and discussed. A multitude of amendments were offered, and in taking action on them under a call for the previous question, a most confused and tedious delay was seen, a point of parliamentary practice, to wit, whether after the call for the previous question, the body sustained, a motion to adjourn or to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered, can be entertained. The chair decided that such motions were out of order. An appeal was taken from the Chair, the Chair was sustained. A call of the Board was ordered, and a quorum was found to be present.

The resolution was then adopted, as amended as follows:

Resolved, That the age of every applicant for a certificate be not less than seventeen years; and on and after January 1, 1860, no one shall be seventeen years; the same to be certified to by the applicant's parent or before the Clerk of the Board of Education, and by him preserved.

The School officers of the Fifth Ward were authorized, by resolution, to hire apartments for a colored school, and to expend $5 in repairs thereon.

A series of reports of Standing Committees were presented and read.

The Finance Committee recommended the appropriation of $300 for the purchase of a piano for the new West School in Mott-street, Sixth Ward. Carried.

The rule was suspended to permit Mr. Green to move a resolution to refer back the whole matter of the report of the Normal School Committee to that Committee to be put in the shape of a By-law, and to report back to the Board. The motion was adopted.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Board adjourned, having been just an hour in session.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Gilbert in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that it had been ascertained that a portion of the $500 appropriated by the Common Council for the Benevolent Association of New-York Volunteers, had been used for lobbying at Albany, contrary to the spirit and intent of the appropriation, and calling for the facts.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to use iron pavement instead of granite between the rails on up-grades.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I herewith transmit to your honorable body a communication received by me, setting forth that a large amount of real estate to which the City has an undoubted legal title, is now in possession of persons who claim to have the same in fee. Whether such is the case or not, the subject is certainly one which requires the earliest investigation, and if the claim shall be found as stated, then that prompt legal action should be adopted to obtain the just rights of the City to the property in question.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the whole matter be referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with power, or that such other action be taken thereon by your Honorable Body as will secure a prompt and speedy adjudication of the matter.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 6, 1858.

New-York, April 5, 1858.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c.

Dear Sir: I have been consulted by a client of mine, upon the following matter. My client has been for the last ten or two years busily searching the records and documents in the public offices in this City, and from those investigations he is satisfied that he has discovered a chain of evidence, which will undoubtedly establish a legal title and enable the City to enter into possession of a large amount of real estate in this City. For his services in thus making these investigations and assisting the City to recover the possession of this real estate, should the Corporation avail itself of his services, he desires some compensation in the form of a percentage upon the amount recovered, if no property then no compensation, and if he succeeds in the final result.

He says that he knows that there is necessity of immediate action on the part of the Corporation, as in some instances parties have gone into possession under leases from the Corporation, have since their leases expired, claimed the premises as theirs in fee, and are now paying taxes to the City on such premises, but who will in a short time apply to the City for a deed.

I am yours, RICHARD M. HARRINGTON.

The communication was referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Markets:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to sell to the City a block of ground containing about sixty lots, the same to be located on the North River, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and to be used for market purposes.

The Board adopted the report of the Committee on Piers, breaking Vidal, the City Surveyor, and then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Fusey in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending that the materials of the old Harlem bridge be purchased by the County, if the price be moderate.

Supervisor Tyler asserted that several of the Bridges had been stripped with iron since they left the Island. He thought it strange that they had not been purchased by Mechanics in the City. He offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expenses incurred by the Commissioners in relation to the expenses incurred by the Commissioners.

The Communication was received from the County Clerk, in relation to accommodations for documents in the Courts in his office.

A report was received and adopted, in favor of paying the $30,000, passed in 1857, for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building for the House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Forty thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expense of fitting up No. 68 White-street, for the detention of witnesses.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The Charge of Abstracting Papers from the Street-Commissioner's Office.

A further examination was had yesterday morning before the Mayor, upon the charge preferred against Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy Street-Commissioner under Mr. Devlin, of having abstracted some public records from the safe in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Benjamin F. Adams, the messenger who made the affidavit of complaint, was cross-examined at considerable length, but nothing was elicited in addition to the allegations set forth in his affidavit. Mr. Joyce, an officer of the Marine Court who accompanied Mr. Turner to the Street-Commissioner's Office, was called as a witness, but the Mayor refused to have him sworn, as he was one of the parties implicated in the alleged offence. The Mayor, for the same reason refused to grant a motion for the discharge of Mr. Joyce. Gideon R. Thompson, Esq., gave some testimony touching the order of the Marine Court requiring Mr. Turner to produce certain papers before the Court. The examination will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

City Items.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday Oscar M. Thomas, *alias* Mason Thomas, *alias* Mason Spaulding, was arraigned on three counts, charging him with kidnapping a free negro from this City, named George Anderson, in February last, taking him to Richmond, Va., and there selling him as a slave. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Levi S. Chatfield and Ex-Judge Sturgis. The negro himself was placed on the stand as a witness, but as he could not be made to understand the nature of an oath, his testimony was not taken. Mr. Raglan, of Petersburg, Va., deposed that he bought him of Thomas, at Richmond, for $400. Mr. Davis, from the same place, testified that he was witness to the sale. Some other witnesses were examined to the same effect, when the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, rested the case for the prosecution. The Court adjourned without finishing the case, which will be proceeded with to day.

The Superintendent of Police has caused to be published in a small pamphlet form the laws of the State of New-York, and ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York, respecting the observance of Sunday, a copy of which has been supplied to every policeman, by order of the Commissioners, with instructions to enforce them. They refer, substantially, to the following subjects: The protection of assemblages for religious worship; penalty $25, for the benefit of the poor of the County, and in default of payment, not exceeding thirty days imprisonment; Against profane swearing; Against the sale of intoxicating beverages, and protecting the polls on any election day; penalty—Imprisonment for not more than twenty days in the Penitentiary; An ordinance for the more effectual enforcing of the Excise law, applicable only to New-York City, approved Feb. 10, 1856, closes the book.

The Fourth Presbytery of New-York, at its session in this City, on Tuesday of this week, appointed the following delegates to the General Assembly at Chicago next month: Prof. Henry B. Smith, D. D., and the Rev. Charles E. Lindsley, Primaries; and the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings and the Rev. Amasa S. Freeman, Alternates. *Elders*—S. M. Blatchford, Esq., and Dr. H. D. Ramsey, Primaries; and Messrs. Daniel Crane and A. N. Brown, Alternates.

Mr. Perkins, of Perkins & Brooks, did not (as was published) become surety for Edwards H. Sarrasson, who was arrested on suspicion of some implication in the Samuel murder. Mr. Perkins gave his word to the Coroner that Sarrasson should appear, and on the following day Sarrasson did appear and gave bonds on his own behalf.

A bill is before the Legislature of this State, introduced by Senator Ely, declaring that any owner, lessee, manager, agent or officer of any theatre in any of the cities of this State, who shall admit a minor under fourteen years of age to a theatrical exhibition shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than $25, or more than $100, or imprisonment for from ten to ninety days. The bill has been reported upon favorably in the Senate and is now before the Committee of the Whole.

Officer Devoy, attached to the Astor House, yesterday arrested a hotel thief at the Howard House, who was caught in the act of stealing $35 worth of clothing and other property, belonging to Mr. Lucius Lyon, of No. 45 John-street. The culprit was taken to the principal hotels, the employes of which recognized him as a noted thief. He refused to give his name. He was a Jew, and was genteely dressed. Justice Connolly committed him for trial.

The Mayor's Squad during the months of January, February and March have made 1,146 arrests, recovered $2,600 06 worth of stolen property, and caused $5,810, obtained in swindling operations, to be restored to those who had been victimized. They have broken up 6 gift enterprises.

A man named Wood purchased a watch from a Peter Funk in Park-row, yesterday, paying $45 for it. He afterwards discovered that he had been "taken in." Officer Oakes, of the Mayor's Squad, threatened to take the Peter Funk in unless he refunded. Mr. Wood's money was restored to him.

A meeting of property owners and other persons opposed to a railroad on Broadway and parallel streets, was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday afternoon, at which a great deal of opposition to the projected road was expressed.

Tammany Hall is *not* for the present, at least, to be used for the purpose of a daily prayer-meeting; its lessee and the managers of the late meetings at Burton's Old Theatre being unable to agree upon the price which should be paid for rooms there.

Note from Mrs. Swanston.

No. 320 Ninth-avenue,
New-York, April, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be a rumor prevailing in this City to the effect that I have received money from various persons who were interested in Rodgers' case, and supposed to be for the purpose of exerting my influence in his favor. Persons have approached me on two different occasions, though entire strangers to me, requesting my intervention in his behalf; but, as soon as I became aware of their motives, I absolutely refused to listen to their respective propositions, and stated that I desired to have it distinctly understood that I should in no wise interrupt the course of the laws. And *all* rumors concerning my complicity in this matter are wholly without foundation.

Having recently opened a fancy store at this place in order to obtain a subsistence for my three orphan children, and as the extensive circulation of this rumor is calculated to seriously affect my business in so doing, it prompts me to make this correction; and by giving it publicity you will much oblige

Yours respectfully,
MARGARET SWANSTON.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Late Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Connery, at No. 17 Crosby-street, upon the body of John Hines, an unmarried man, 50 years old, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. The deceased was very poor, and had been some time out of employment. Recently he received two sovereigns from his mother in England, and the money was stolen from him while crossing one of the ferries. Verdict, suicide.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, found drowned at the foot of Pier No. 5 East River. The body had apparently been in the water about three months. No marks of violence were perceptible. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown.

Fires.

Alleged Attempt at Arson.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the soda-water and sarsaparilla manufactory of Henry Kessel, rear of No. 459 Fourth-street. The interior of the building was entirely destroyed, including the stock and fixtures. Mr. Kessel estimates his loss at about $1,500 on his stock, and $600 on the building, which is covered by an insurance of $2,000 on the building, $1,500 on the stock, and $1,000 on the fixtures, in the Long Island Insurance Company. Ferdinand Hamerschmidt, a German boy 16 years of age, was arrested, charged with firing the place. The boy was discharged a few days since by Mr. Kessel, for whom he had been working, and said then he would have satisfaction. He was seen near the premises a few minutes before the fire, and was afterwards found hid in the rear of a grocery near by. On examining the building, it was ascertained that the door had been broken open, and the money drawer rifled. The accused was taken before Justice Bareham, and locked up, to await an examination by the Fire Marshal.

Fire on the Dock.—A quantity of cotton taken from steamship Columbus, was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday afternoon. It was speedily put out by the Zachary pump of the steamer. Thirteen bales were consumed.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Burglars Burglars.—As Officer Crosby, of the Eighth Ward, was patrolling his beat at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, he discovered one of the basement windows open in the dwelling-house No. 178 Spring-street. Thinking there might be something wrong, he procured the services of Officer Reid, and they both entered the house, and discovered two burglars concealed in a closet. The burglars proved to be James Hazzard, a noted burglar, and George Thompson, a desperate negro, who has already spent a portion of his life in Sing Sing. Thompson attempted to shoot one of the officers with a pistol, but was disarmed. Hazzard was armed with a slungshot. After a struggle, the officers took them prisoners to the Station-House. A quantity of burglars' tools was found in their possession. They were taken before Justice Ramsy, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

Other Burglaries.—A man, giving his name as John Bray, was arrested yesterday, suspected of being one of a gang of burglars who broke into the liquor-saloon of Thomas Keenan, No. 247 First-avenue, on the night of the 1st of February last and stole a gold watch and chain valued at $150, and a pocket-book containing $165. Justice Kelly committed him for examination. From the statements made by Bray, it is believed that Caleb Abrams, *alias* Gunnier, who is now in prison on a charge of highway robbery, is one of the burglars. Wm. Weaver, a German, was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning in the third story of the dwelling-house No. 251 Tenth-street, occupied by Mrs. Sophronia Pierce. He ran down stairs into the street, where Officer Baily, of the Seventeenth Ward arrested him. He entered the house with false keys. Some burglar's tools and false keys were found in his possession. Justice Brennan committed him for trial. An Irishman, giving his name as James Cone, was caught in the act of carrying out of the office of Peter Kigler, corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, with a quantity of iron which he had just stolen. Justice Bareham committed him to answer.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Whalon, an Irishman, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Poughkeepsie. Several counterfeit and broken bank bills were found in his possession. He was locked up in the Tombs for trial.

Lost Children.—The Police returns Wednesday morning indicate the utility of the police telegraph in restoring lost children to their parents. The number restored, during the previous twenty-four hours, was seventeen. Every day's returns announce the restoration of many, but the number rarely exceeds a dozen.

A Dead Infant.—The body of a dead infant was found Tuesday afternoon in a sugar-box hid in the rocks at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. It was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station House and the coroner was notified.

Foundling.—A child about two months old was found on Wednesday evening in the alley-way of No. 143 Laurens-street, was taken to the Eighth-Ward Station-house, and thence consigned to the care of the Almshouse Governors.

James Murphy and ten other Irishmen were yesterday defrauded out of $20 each, in the purchase of railroad tickets for the West, at Henry Seiver's office, in Cedar-street, near West. Officer Stephenson recovered the money for them. One of the complainants was also swindled out of $23 by a "patent safe" operator.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 2836, 2386, 2761, 2274, 1966, 2545, 1962, 2200, 2777, 2109, 2797, 2591, 2799, 2919, 2131, 2406, 2024½, 1172, 2014, 2607, 1730, 2609, 1448, 2670, 2230, 715, 2526, 2234, 2616, 2536, 2728, 2730, 2282, 1163, 2480, 2642, 2600, 2370, 2777, 1169, 2647, 2756, 2100, 2116, 2472, 2014, 2510, 1670, 1676, 1627, 2365, 88.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—No. 26.

Superior Court—Nos. 120, 242, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 852, 163, 47, 461, 952, 925, 857, 248, 976, 977, 978, 962, 1001, 1002, 1003. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1009 to 1018, 1021, 1022, 467, 532.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $10 for $6.—A large lot
Beautiful Spring Raglans,
Worth $10,
Selling for $6,
At
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 1,500 pair Side band Cassimere Pants,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $2,
At
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 500 pair Side-band Cassimere Pants,
Worth $5,
Selling for $3,
At
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 300 Black Cloth Frock Coats,
Worth $14,
Selling for $8,
At
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 500
Rich Moire Antique Vests,
Worth $4,
Selling for $2 50,
At
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

[Advertisement.]

LEARY & CO.'S
FIVE DOLLAR HATS.

In addition to our standard Five Dollar Hat, we now offer at our counters new styles at Four Dollars. Our extensive facilities in manufacturing enable us to place before the public an article superior to any before offered at this figure.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Benefit of Mrs. Charles Howard!—This gifted and popular lady takes a benefit to-night at Barnum's Museum. Grand accumulation of entertainments! "The Bride of an Evening," last time but one; "Separate Maintenance," a capital Comedietta, &c., &c. "Joan of Arc," that superb play, is repeated this afternoon. The man of India-rubber bones, M. Duvernay, performs extraordinary feats. He will roll himself up and deposit himself, this afternoon and evening both, in a box eighteen inches square, as usual, taking half-a-dozen bottles wine with him. The huge piece of rock which was tied to the body of young Saxon has been placed in the Museum for the inspection of the curious.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Insp. Wts. and Meas., 1st Dist.
THOMAS R. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, 24 Dist.
ALLEN R. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, 1st District.
GEORGE KARR, Sealer, 1st District.
JOHN H. EMMERS, Sealer, 2d District.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Madame E. S. Hillier, No. 385 Broadway, presents with the opening of the Spring Season, a most attractive display of Paris Millinery, in the wholesale and retail departments of her fashionable establishment. Paris Bonnets of the new modes, just announced in the French Gazettes of Fashion, and Dress Caps and Coiffures in great variety, together with a large assortment of Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Silks, Laces, &c., are among the attractions of her brilliant show rooms. Ladies will find that economy is combined with fashion at No. 385 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Popular Hat.—The Hat for the Spring introduced by Knox, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is decidedly the hat for the people, and must be very popular. The combination of neatness, grace, and elegance is really remarkable; and there is an originality of style which one seldom meets with. It is worth while to drop in at the store and examine the admirable stock of hats and caps there.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night will be revived at this favorite Theatre, the much-admired moral Drama, "The Rake's Progress," the new Drama of "Life of the Mormons," and farce of "All's Right;" the Carlo Family appearing in the intervals.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To make room for the sale of his new Patent Shirt, McLaughlin is now selling of his entire stock of custom-made shirts and men's furnishing goods at cost. Now is the time for bargains. Store corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Grand Gymnastic Exhibition by the members of Wood's Gymnasium, Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Monday and Wednesday evenings, April 12 and 14.

Manufacture of Glass.

Chloroform has been recently applied to a new purpose quite successfully. The hog fisheries now are closed with a vial of the article, and expectorate it to the unsuspecting greater white eaters, and carry him off without creating a disturbance. Pat Farrar, a green hand, tried the experiment in the Tenth Ward, Wednesday night last, but before he got home the Police lodged him in the cells.

The following persons were examined at the late session of the Congregational Association for the Ministry, and were unanimously recommended to the churches as candidates for the pastoral office: E. W. Brown, E. L. Clark, O. S. Dickerman, J. E. Greene, J. S. Hoyt, W. E. Page, E. P. Powell, A. D. Stowell, H. E. Johnson. All but the last are members of the senior class in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

The Ashland Association will celebrate the birthday of Henry Clay, at the Brooklyn Institute, Wednesday evening next. An address will be delivered by Jesse C. Jacobs, and an ode expressly prepared for the occasion will be sung.

Dr. Lanning, who for several years has had charge of the Lunatic Asylum in Flatbush, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on the 7th of May next. The Matron of the Nursery, Mrs. Browne, has also resigned.

A woman named Bridget McCormick, while intoxicated, Wednesday night, fell down a flight of stairs, at her residence in Twentieth-street, and was injured so severely that her recovery is doubtful.

Thomas P. Byrne, whose discharge from arrest on bail was noticed a few days ago, has been surrounded by his bondsmen, and is now in Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

James Blackburne, a noted pickpocket, was arrested yesterday, while relieving a lady of a portmonnaie, at Peck-slip Ferry. He was committed for examination.

The Rev. Mr. Hogarth, of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, has accepted a call in Detroit.

The Rev. Mayhew Hale Smith spoke last evening, at the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The hen-roost of John N. Hanford, Grand-street, was robbed, Tuesday night last, of 50 chickens.

Fires in Brooklyn.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a two-story frame house on Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Gowanus, owned by Michael McManon. The fire was discovered immediately upon breaking out and was extinguished with only a loss of about $25. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. Insured in a New-York Office.

At 3 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the hold of the ship *Arcole*, lying near the Wall-street Ferry. It was extinguished before the vessel was much damaged.

At 8 o'clock last evening the dry-goods store Nos. 105 and 107 Fulton-street, between Sands and Prospect streets, caught fire from the gas-lights in the front windows, and the whole first story was burnt out. The two stores are occupied by Messrs. Armstrong and Swaz. The fire caught in No. 107, and spread so rapidly that several hundred dollars lying on the cashier's desk, between the two stores, could not be saved. The stock was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $16,000 in the following offices:

Continental Insurance Co.	$2,500
Columbia	2,500
Williamsburg City	2,500
Etna	2,500
Manhattan	2,500
Market	2,500
Total	$15,000

All of the stock was either destroyed by fire or damaged by water.

The buildings belong to the estate of William Phillips, and the damage to them is about $2,500. Insured for $7,000 in the Brooklyn and Excelsior Insurance Companies. The upper stories of one building were occupied by Mrs. Swaz. The damage here was very small. The other building—No. 107—was not occupied up stairs. A young man named Charles Halsey, was knocked down by an engine on Fulton-street, while proceeding to this fire, and remained insensible for some time, but was finally restored and taken home by a friend. He is not supposed to be seriously injured.

Suffolk County Items.

Pierson Jessup, of Speonk, in Suffolk County hung himself on Friday morning, April 2, leaving a large and dependant family. He was subject to depression of spirits, and was the fourth member of his father's family who had committed suicide.

Sylvester Miller, Esq., of Wading River, L. I., was last week elected Supervisor of Riverhead Town for the eighteenth successive time. The Republican ticket, which he headed, was elected throughout, as usual, with a single exception.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...April 8.

$20,000 Mo. Sts. 6s	80@81¾	370 Hudson River R. R.	28
12,600 do	82	50 do	27¾
3,300 Cal. State 7s	92	100 do	b30 27¾
7,400 Indiana St. 5s	85¾	200 do	27¾
10,600 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69	200 do	27¾
1,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '65	99¾	100 do	s30 27¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	99½	200 do	27¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	100	160 Harlem R. R.	11¾
4,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	68¾	100 do	b60 11¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	93	100 do	11¾
5,000 Ill. Trieste bds	67	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	21
7,000 T. P. & A. 2d m.	40	100 do	b60 22
2,000 Tol. & Mil. L. G.	34	50 do	22
3,000 do	33¾	100 Reading Railroad	43¼
1,000 do	33	200 do	44¾
2,000 M. & M. 2d m.	70	100 do	s30 44¾
25 Bank of Commerce	201¾	100 do	s30 44¾
5 do	102	100 do	s30 44¾
10 Park Bank	98¾	100 do	s30 45
20 Artisans' Bank	479	100 do	45
40 Mechanics' Bank	110	5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
150 Canton Co.	33	80 do	63¾
25 Cary Improvmt. Co.	8	94 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23¾
50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	93¾	145 do	23¾
50 do	c 92¾	100 do	s30 23
12 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	104¾	160 do	b60 23
150 do	c 104	100 do	23¾
50 do	s30 105¾	10 Mil. S. & N. La. pro. st.	43¾
50 do	s30 105¾	10 do	43¾
195 Penn. Coal Co.	67¾	150 do	43¾
50 Cum. Coal Co.	16¾	15 Panama Railroad	160
100 do	16¾	50 do	106¾
100 do	b60 17	9 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	80
100 do	16¾	20 do	91¾
50 do	16¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 87
45 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77¾	50 do	c 86¾
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	86¾	100 do	b60 87
50 do	s30 86	100 do	s30 86
475 do	s5 86¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41¾
300 do	86¾	100 do	42
150 do	c 86¾	100 do	s10 42
200 do	s10 86¾	100 do	42¼
100 do	b10 86¾	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	72
600 Erie R. R.	s5 26¾	75 do	72¾
100 do	s5 26¾	300 do	72¾
500 do	s30 26	50 do	s30 72¾
25 do	b30 26¾	200 do	s10 72¾
750 do	s5 26¾	110 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	9
50 do	s5 26¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s	92¾	200 Erie Railroad	26¾
12,000 do	92¾	200 do	26¾
3,000 do	92¾	500 do	s60 26¾
8,000 R. R. 1st m. b.	100	300 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28¾
3,000 M. & M. 2d m.	70¾	100 do	s30 28¾
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G.	33¾	200 do	s30 28
1,000 do	33¾	200 do	28¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	78	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23¾
50 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	104	50 do	23¾
200 do	105¾	50 do	23¾
150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43	100 do	23¾
100 Mil. & Miss. R.	23	50 M. S. & N. I. pa.	44¾
50 N. J. Railroad	133	5 Panama Railroad	160
100 M. F. Gen. R. R.	s30 38¾	100 do	s30 106¾
100 do	38¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	14
100 do	b10 38¾	25 Ohio. & R. I. R. R.	73
200 do	s5 38¾	100 do	s60 73
100 do	s10 38¾	50 do	73¾
200 do	s30 38¾	100 do	73¾
100 do	38¾	100 do	b30 73
100 do	38¾	100 do	72¾
200 do	39	100 do	s30 72¾
1229 Ill. Cent. R. R.	94	100 do	s30 72¾
50 do	s60 94		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 N. Indiana R. 7s	69¾	50 Mechanics' Bank	109¾
3,000 Keokuk City 8s	85¾	25 Artisans' Bank	79¾
5,000 St. Louis Co. 6s	74	50 East River Bank	49¾
1,000 Hud. River R. 7s	61¾	100 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	103
1,000 do	61	50 Union Bank	108¾
2,000 Sacra'to City 10s	85¾	20 Lorril'd Fire Ins. Co.	130
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s	88¾	24 Smithville Fire I. Co.	130
4,000 Chicago City 6s	81	5 Republic Fire In. Co.	92¾
3,010 Mar. & Cin. 7s. 810 a bd		10 Colum. Fire Ins. Co.	128¾
520 Sun Mu. In. Sc.	53 62¾	5 Phenix Fire In. Co.	130
820 do	56 60¾	22 Rowery Fire In. Co.	130
520 G. W. M. In. Sc.	27 45¾	10 Artisans' Bank	79¾
3,000 Missouri 6s	82	5 Sec. of Republic	115
2,000 City of N. O. 6s	72	20 Nassau Bank	106
5,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	84	20 Bull's Head Bank	80
2,000 Wat'k & Mad. R. 8s	20	10 National Bank	105¾
1,000 Watertown City 8s	35	20 St. Marks F. Ins. Co.	111
250 Brooklyn City R. R.	91¾	20 Harmony F. In. Co.	90¾
16 Third-av. R. R.	98	20 Metropolitan In. Co.	80
20 Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex.	45¾	20 Pacific M. & T. Co.	77¾
120 N. Y. Con. Stage Co.	82	60 N. Y. & Harlem R.	111
50 do	82¾	60 Cons. Stage Co.	90

Thursday, April 8—P. M.

The supply of Money continues to rule easy, and the rates of interest are moderate, both on acceptable paper, and at call. The immediate demand from Merchants and Brokers is not equal to the ability and disposition of lenders, even at the comparatively low terms of 5@6 ⅌ cent on short transactions, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on acceptable paper within 4 months; and several of the large Banks, after discounting freely for their correspondents in the South and West, have increased their purchases of Treasury Notes. Of the $11,000,000 issued by the Government, at rates varying from 3@5 ⅌ cent, the New-York

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 8.

Flour dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 75@$6 50. Wheat firm; prime red and amber nearly, $1@$1 01; White, $1 10@$1 25. Corn steady, Yellow, 60c. Provisions unchanged, with the exception of Cotton, which has an advancing tendency. Pork firm; Mess, $17 50. Bacon sides, 9c.; Shoulders, 7½c. Groceries—Sugars 1,400 bags by auction at prices [illegible] average price about 6 1-16c.

Charleston, Wednesday, April 7.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,200 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Middling Fair, 12½c.@12¾c.

Savannah, Thursday, April 8.

Cotton has advanced. Sales to-day [illegible] at 11c.@11¾c. for middling. Sales of three days, 15,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 4,600 bales.

Mobile, Wednesday, April 7.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,000 bales, at unchanged rates.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 8.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,400 bales. All qualities slightly advanced. Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Middling Fair 12½c.@12¾c.

Savannah, Thursday, April 8.

Cotton market firm. Sales to-day [illegible] bales. Good Middling 11c.@11¼c.

Mobile, Thursday, April 8.

Our Cotton market is generally unchanged. Sales to-day 1,400 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday.—First Board.—[illegible] in